

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 2, 1901.

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England	Aug. 31	Hankow.....	Sept. 28
San Francisco.....	Sept. 4	Yokohama ...	" 26
Hongkong ...	" 27	Nagasaki ...	" 30
Tientsin	" 28	Foochow ...	" 24

Vancouver 9th September.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.	Force.	Hygrometer.		Thermometer in Shade.		Initial.
	9 A.M.	Attached Barometer.	Direction.		Day bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Sept 25	80.13	71.5	North	2	71.5	69.9	79.0	71.0	e.
26	80.18	67.0	"	1	67.0	62.5	71.0	62.5	o.
27	80.18	66.0	S.E.	1	66.0	62.5	73.0	64.0	o.
28	80.50	69.0	"	1	69.0	65.7	69.0	64.0	o.
29	80.12	71.5	S.E.	2	71.0	66.5	74.0	66.0	S.C.
30	80.25	72.0	East	1	72.0	64.7	74.5	65.5	S.C.
Oct. 1	80.27	73.0	S.E.	1	72.0	64.7	74.5	67.0	S.C.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; x, calm Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

BIRTH.

McBAIN.—On the 23rd of September, 1901, at No. 1, Sungkiang Road, the wife of George McBain, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WALLACE—MOOREHEAD.—On the 21st September, at the British Episcopal Church, Foochow, by the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, William Henry Wallace of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, son of the late Alexander Wallace, Esq., M.D. of Colchester, to Laura, eldest daughter of Theodore Moorehead, Esq. of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Foochow.

STACH-HOMBERT.—On the 26th of September, 1901, at H.B.M.'s Consulate before Consul-General Warren, Frederick James Stach of Park House, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia, to Josephine Hombert of Shanghai.

THOMAS—FENNER.—On the 27th of September, 1901, at Hongkong, Charles Wheeler Thomas, of Shanghai, to Ada, daughter of H. J. Fenner, Esq., of St. John's Park, Blackheath, London.

DEATH.

GUTTERRES.—On the 1st of October, 1901, at No. 23, Quinsan Road, Maria Francisca Gutterres, aged 59 years, deeply regretted.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1901.

THE ABROGATION OF TREATIES.

BOTH in England and America there has of late been a considerable amount of interest shown in the question as to how, when, and under what circumstances it is justifiable for a nation to refuse to be bound any longer by the terms of some existing treaty. The occasion for this has been the demand on the part of American statesmen for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which under present circumstances is held on the western side of the Atlantic to bear hardly on the United States, inasmuch as it declares that neither America nor England should "obtain exclusive control over the proposed ship canal through Central America, or erect any fortification on any part of the country."

It will readily be granted that the United States have fair ground for a request for the reconsideration of this treaty, but it shows small acquaintance with international law on the part of some of the more bellicose senators when they argue that a

nation of eighty millions cannot be bound by its own agreements, made when it was only a quarter its present size. One of the plainest of understandings in the law of nations is that of the equality of all independent sovereign states, whatever their size, strength, or population. This may be legal fiction to some extent, but it is a fiction which no American senator would care to repudiate, and the United States Government, we may be sure, has not based any of its argument upon so flimsy a foundation. There was no need for it to do so.

A recent manual on International Law in discussing this question says:—"No independent government can indefinitely and for all time bind its successors by treaty, for the community so shackled would be no longer completely independent. It should follow therefore that every state becomes legally entitled to repudiate a treaty of indefinite obligation as soon as the conditions which preceded its formation have undergone substantial modification."

This would seem to excuse some such action as that proposed by the American Senate, or that taken by Russia in 1870. But there is a second paragraph which runs thus:—"If the obligation is temporary and definite, or if the circumstances under which it was made are not materially changed, the breach of it is legally wrongful."

Doubtless much might be said on either side respecting these dicta, since the same writer tells us, "It is a conspicuous weakness of international law that A may be entitled in law to declare war against B for acts which B is entitled in law to do." Hence common sense, no less than regard for national honour, would in international cases adopt the plan ordinarily followed in similar cases in private life. They would talk the matter over and come to an equitable understanding without bluster on either side.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is by no means the only one whose abrogation is desired just now. We have one with the Congo State, and writing upon it some time ago the "Times" remarked:—"that treaties must be modified under special conditions, and that diplomacy as ruled by opportunism may not accord with the strictest rule of justice; but it is manifest that an agreement cannot hold good indefinitely when its observance would imperil national interests, or raise difficulties which, if foreseen, would have been an absolute bar to its ratification."

There are, besides, questions of similar nature between ourselves and France. For long years we have wanted an abrogation of that part of the treaty of Utrecht which gives a "French shore" to Newfoundland, and at this present moment the French Government is being stirred up by

the Colonial party in France to secure such a rectification of the self-denying ordinance passed between Great Britain and France respecting the New Hebrides as shall give them entirely into the hands of France. M. Etienne, leader of the Colonial party, says the islands will never be prosperous, nor the position strategically safe (for France) until that is done.

The abrogation of a treaty may have one of three results. It may be disadvantageous to both contracting parties, in which case, were the disadvantage foreseen, nothing would be heard of abrogation. It may be advantageous to both, in which case each would recognise that the sooner rectification came the better, and in the third case it may be to the advantage of one and the detriment of the other. In such an instance it is ridiculous to suppose that the party which stands to lose will welcome the change. It would neither be politic nor right for the other to take by force what justice does not concede, and the one way out of such a difficulty is that which diplomacy usually follows. The losing side must be recompensed by a quid pro quo, otherwise what faith can be put in treaties of any kind? The gainer to-day would perhaps be the loser to-morrow.

Unfortunately for the consistency of the "Times," there appeared within a week of the date of the extract above quoted, the following comment on the American proposal *re* the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty:—

"Mr. Foster (an advocate of revision) has long been notorious for his enmity to England, and is skilled in that type of diplomacy which is more remarkable for shrewdness than scruple. He now says that it is idle to contend that a nation of 76,000,000 persons is bound by a treaty made when it numbered only 23,000,000. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine requires the abrogation of the treaty. Mr. Foster was delivering an address to Yale University on the obligations of treaties, and this is how the American youths are taught to observe the obligations of treaties and of national faith and honour."

As we have shown, the question of numbers has nothing to do with the matter, and so far as the Monroe doctrine is concerned we have recently pointed out the fact that unless the United States shift their ground they have already effectually abrogated that assumption—it is not a treaty—by their own deeds. But all this is no reason why Great Britain and the United States should not speedily come to an amicable understanding respecting the inter-oceanic canal. That they will do so is practically certain, and that the result will be satisfactory on the whole is only what may be expected from branches of a race noted for its love of compromise.

Summary of News.

THE French Mail of the 24th of August, arrived here on the 27th September by the M. M. S. Laos.

THE Canadian Pacific Mail of the 9th of September with the London Mail of the 24th August arrived here on the 28th ult. by the R. M. S. Empress of China.

THE American Mail of the 4th of Sept. arrived here on the 29th ult. by the T. K. K. S. Hongkong Maru.

THE English Mail of the 30th August arrived here on the 1st instant by P. & O. S. Bengal.

A Mail leaves on the Thursday for Europe, by the M. M. S. Natal.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, 24th September.

Lord Kitchener reports that the Boer invaders appear to be retiring from Natal.—*Special service.*

Bombay, 25th September.

The raiding force of Boers that entered Natal now appears to be returning to the east and north-east.—*Reuter.*

General Botha, has been inactive since the British reverses under Major Gough (18th Sept.).—*Reuter.*

The Buffalo and Tugela Rivers are flooded, thus preventing any serious invasion of Natal.—*Reuter.*

Bombay, 26th September.

Sentences of permanent banishment have been promulgated against ten of the Boer leaders captured since the 15th September.—*Reuter.*

Detachments of the Town Guard of Cape Town have gone upon active service.—*Reuter.*

Boer officials on the Continent declare that there are 15,000 Cape Colony Afrikaner rebels massing in opposition to the British, and that General Botha's force numbers 5,000.—*Reuter.*

Bombay, 27th September.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" learns on the best authority that Lord Kitchener finds his hands tied seriously. Reconsidering his position he desires capital punishment shall be inflicted on rebels instead of short imprisonment. He also demands better seasoned recruits, and likewise that martial law shall be proclaimed throughout Cape Colony.—*Reuter.*

Bombay, 27th September.

His Majesty King Edward had a long and serious conversation yesterday with the Rt. Hon. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, on the situation in South Africa, also concerning recruiting and the Yeomanry.—*Reuter.*

Bombay, 29th September.

The garrisons of Forts Itala and Prospect, on the Zululand border,

have gallantly repulsed attacks in force by General Botha, inflicting heavy loss on the Boers.

Bombay, 30th September.

General Grobelaar, with a force of 1,500 men, attacked Fort Prospect the entire day on the 26th. The attack was renewed on the 27th. The Boers admit that they lost 19 killed in the attack on Fort Itala.—*Reuter.*

London, 30th September.

It has been rumoured that Lord Kitchener has tendered his resignation of the supreme command in South Africa, as a result of friction with the War Office.

The War Office has issued a statement to the effect that the rumour is unfounded, and that no friction has existed.—*Special service.*

Bombay, 1st October.

The casualties at the defence of Fort Itala were:—Lieutenant Harold R. Kane, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, and eleven men killed; and five officers, including the Commandant, Captain A. J. Chapman, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and 38 men wounded. The missing number 63, of whom many are known to have been either killed or wounded. 153 horses and 82 mules were killed.—*Reuter.*

Bombay, 1st October.

Reuter's correspondent at Eshowe reports that the Boers left 305 killed and wounded on the field on the occasion of the attack on Fort Itala; and Reuter's Ladysmith correspondent gives the number of Boers killed on that occasion as 200, with over 300 wounded and captured.—*Reuter.*

COMMERCIAL.

London, 24th September.

The market for Cotton at both Liverpool and New York is falling. Copper is lower, but the market is active.—*Special service.*

London, 26th September.

Consols are quoted £93³/₈. Market rate for weekly loans 1¹/₈ to 1³/₈. Japanese New Loan, £76.—*Special service.*

RETURN OF THE KING TO ENGLAND.

London, 25th September.

King Edward will return to England from the Continent to-night.—*Special service.*

RETURN OF PRINCE CHUN.

Bombay, 26th September.

Prince Chun will embark at Genoa for his return to China on the 1st of October.—*Reuter.*

London, 26th September.

It is reported that Prince Chun has received instructions from Peking to return to China, and sails from Genoa on the 1st October.—*Special service.*

A PROSPECTIVE RUSSIAN COALING STATION.

London, 25th September.

A sum of 2,400,000 roubles has been assigned to develop the Soochow coal-fields in the neighbourhood of Nakhodka Bay, thus rendering the Russian Pacific Squadron independent of foreign coal. These coal-fields are estimated to contain one and a half million tons of coal.—*Special service.*

[Nakhodka Bay is situated in the Maritime Province of Siberia, east of Vladivostok.—*Ed. N.-C.D.N.*]

THE BANK NOTE ROBBERY AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, 26th September.

In the Hongkong Bank note robbery case six of the accused were found guilty on all charges. Abdulkader and Nuia Mahomed were sentenced to seven years imprisonment; Hajitylin to four years; Singaram, Mutukumaren and Anamoonipilly to three years. Haila, Kupensis, Noor Mahomed, and Abubakar were acquitted. There was great excitement in the Court when the verdict was known. The acquittal of the last three accused was by a majority of six to one.—*Our own correspondent.*

Hongkong, 26th September.

The Bank note robbery case trial at Singapore lasted eleven days. Two of the accused were sentenced to seven years, one to four years, three to three years, and four were acquitted. It was a memorable trial, the Court being packed.—*Our own correspondent.*

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Bombay, 26th September.

At the International Athletic Sports held at New York, the combined Harvard and Yale competitors beat the Oxford and Cambridge team by six events to three.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN MINING INTERESTS IN SHANTUNG.

Bombay, 26th September.

Forty German miners have been engaged for German mining operations in Shantung, and leave for China on the 1st November.—*Reuter.*

THE RACE FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

Bombay, 25th September.

According to official measurement Shamrock II has to allow Columbia 43 seconds.

London, 25th September

Shamrock II has to concede a time allowance of 43 seconds.—*Special service.*

London, 26th September.

The first contest for the America Cup was declared no race owing to the time limit having been exceeded. The wind was fluky. The Columbia

generally held the lead. The race was a grand sight, but the result was disappointing.—*Special service.*

Bombay, 27th September.

Yesterday's race for the America Cup, a dead heat outwards for 15 miles and return, was unfinished within the limit of time as the wind dropped. Columbia rounded the mark half-a-mile ahead of Shamrock II, and finally increased this lead to upwards of a mile.—*Reuter.*

London, 28th September.

On the second attempt the American yacht Columbia won, but it was a close contest.—*Special service.*

Bombay, 30th September.

The race was a beat to windward of 15 miles and return. The American yacht Columbia crossed the line 37 seconds before Shamrock II and thus won the race independently of time allowance.—*Reuter.*

A WELL-DESERVED SENTENCE.

Bombay, 24th September.

Czolgorz, who assassinated President McKinley, has been tried and found guilty, and will be sentenced on Thursday next.—*Reuter.*

Bombay, 26th September.

Czolgorz has been sentenced to be electrocuted for the assassination of President McKinley.—*Reuter.*

London, 27th September.

President McKinley's assassin, Czolgorz, will be electrocuted at the end of October.—*Special service.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DETERMINATION.

Bombay, 27th September.

According to the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" President Roosevelt is determined to maintain absolute neutrality, and will refuse to receive any Boer mission officially.—*Reuter.*

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

London, 27th September.

According to a report published by M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, the entire cost of the construction of the Manchurian Railway will amount to 250 millions of roubles, and the annual expenditure to 24 millions of roubles, including the cost of the maintenance of 100,000 troops to guard the line.—*Special service.*

SPECIAL HONOUR TO ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR.

London, 28th September.

Admiral Sir Edward Seymour has been honoured by a special audience with His Majesty King Edward, who personally invested him with the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath.—*Special service.*

[The G.C.B. was conferred on Admiral Seymour in 1897, while in command of the China Squadron.—*Ed. N.-C.D.N.*]

NAVAL NEWS.

London, 28th September.

The trial of the 1st class cruiser Cressy, on being commissioned for the East, was unsatisfactory, and her departure has therefore been postponed.—*Special service.*

TROUBLES IMPENDING IN THE EAST.

Bombay, 30th September.

A British Naval Force is concentrating in the Persian Gulf, as Turkey is reported to be massing troops at Bussorah, it is supposed with the intention of seizing Koweit.—*Reuter.*

AN AMERICAN REVERSE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Hongkong, 30th September.

A telegram from Manila states that thirteen men of the 9th Infantry, bearing with them eleven others wounded, who formed part of the garrison of Southern Samar, have reached the coast, reporting that 400 Bolomen rushed the American garrison of seventy-two men, and that the remainder, including three officers, have either been killed or captured.—*Our own correspondent.*

FIELD-MARSHAL WALDERSEE ILL.

London, 30th September.

Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee is somewhat seriously ill.—*Special service.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

Berlin, 26th September.

Prince Chun has visited during the last few days several large mines in Germany. He will arrive on the 29th inst. at Genoa, from whence he will sail for China.

Twelve cases of plague have been reported at Naples.

The German troops returning from China, via Austria, have met with an enthusiastic reception both at Trieste and Vienna.

General Voyron has arrived in France.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometer in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1901.				
	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Rainfall	
	Min.	Max.	in inches.	
Sept. 25	71° 0	72° 0	0.20	
" 26	64° 5	74° 9	0.10	
" 27	68° 2	68° 2	0.53	
" 28	63° 1	80° 8		
" 29	63° 0	81° 3		
" 30	60° 7	82° 5		
Oct. 1	65° 0	81° 6		
1900.				
	Min.	Max.	in inches.	
Sept. 25	65° 8	79° 8		
" 26	67° 5	80° 1	0.11	
" 27	66° 4	75° 8		
" 28	60° 2	72° 3		
" 29	62° 6	73° 2		
" 30	63° 4	74° 4		
Oct. 1	62° 8	76° 2		

GENERAL Fukushima left Shanghai on Thursday for Foochow. It is not expected that he will return to Shanghai, but rather that he will go from there to Japan.

AMONG minor items of news, Saturday's "Echo de Chine" noted that 70 Annamites arrived in Shanghai by the M. M. S. Laos.

THE silk which left here per Empress of India on 31st ulto., arrived in New York on Friday, the 27th instant.

THE water mark at Hankow on the 27th ultimo was 30 feet, and at Kiukiang the following day, 32 feet 10 inches.

THE Jesuit Mission has sustained a heavy loss in the death of the Rev. Father Henry Havret, who passed away on Sunday last at Sicauei at 4.30 p.m. Born in France on the 15th November, 1848, the deceased came to the Kiangnan Mission in 1874 and soon became proficient as a Chinese scholar. It is owing especially to his efforts that the well-known "Variété's Sinologiques" have been started. The series, which appeared for the first time in 1892, has already reached its eighteenth number, four of which have been contributed by himself while two others are in preparation. To the scholar, all display a vast condition and an independent criticism combined with a thorough love of fair play. Father Havret occupied also a prominent part in the government of the Mission. In 1891, when the anti-Christian riots broke out in the Yangtze Valley, and the Roman Catholic premises were looted at Wuhu, he was foremost in the breach. From 1894 to 1898 he was rector of Sicauei. It was at the close of this period that his health failed and he returned to France for a short stay of two years. His system was, however, hopelessly shattered, and he never rallied. Notwithstanding, he mustered up courage and solicited the favour of going back once again to China. Since his late arrival—23rd November, 1900—he was as cheerful and encouraging as ever. Labouring at his various publications, he literally laid down the pen in harness. A solemn requiem service took place yesterday at 7 a.m. in the Sicauei Church. The college pupils, the episcopal seminary, and his fellow brethren assisted and bade a last farewell to one who was a zealous missionary, a talented writer, and a distinguished member of the Jesuit Order.

It was lately asked, says a London paper, "Why was the river Itchen?" The reason given is, "Because of the current in its bed," surely a sufficient reason.

It will interest local cricketers to know that Captain F. D. Markham, of the King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry, has just been seconded for service under the Foreign Office. Captain Markham, it is almost unnecessary to say, is one of the two survivors of the Bokhara disaster of October, 1892. Dr. J. A. Lowson and he were the only two passengers who escaped, and both were members of the Hongkong cricket team returning from Shanghai.

BARONESS Yamaguchi, the wife of General Yamaguchi, the Commander of the 5th (Hiroshima) Army Division, has, says the "Kobe Chronicle," received a gold medal from President Loubet in recognition of the assistance rendered by her to the invalided French officers and men sent to the Hiroshima Military Hospital from North China during the recent disturbances.

WE hear on good authority that the sale by the Chinese to Russia of the Haishen, Haishao and Haiyung, the three cruisers built at the Vulcan Yard, Stettin, and of two torpedo-boats has been concluded. The price paid for the five vessels is \$5,000,000, which is certainly a good bargain, as the three cruisers alone recently cost China six and a-half million dollars.

Mr. Richard Croker, of New York fame, has made the confession that he is passionately devoted to rural England, and that some day he hopes to settle down at a little country house in one of the most picturesque counties in the land. To

prepare himself for this step he is going through a course of applied study of English manners and customs!

MISS HSUEH, the daughter of a Chinese merchant of great wealth, intends soon to enter an American University. The young lady attended the Tientsin University, where she distinguished herself in scientific work, according to an American newspaper, which likewise states that she is a graduate of the McCrye School at Shanghai. This must mean that admirable institution the McTyre Home.

Two European women were before the French Court on Tuesday morning, one, Clara Goldenberg, for soliciting prostitution on the Bund and the other, Amelia Bronstin, for keeping a brothel and permitting other women to use it. The first was ordered to be deported within 14 days, the other to close up her house within a month.

THREE men were arrested in French Town recently and handed over to the Municipal Police here, for selling cigarettes purporting to be those of the "Pin Head" brand. The manufacturers of these imitations have not yet been discovered, but it is hoped that, in view of the prevalence of fraudulent imitations of this brand, the Mixed Court will bring such pressure to bear upon the culprits as will make them divulge where they obtained the cigarettes.

THE reseating and decoration of the Lyceum Theatre is nearing completion, and the public will be gratified to know that the A. D. C. have a farcical-comedy in active rehearsal, with which they will open the renovated theatre on Tuesday, the 22nd October next, the full particulars of which will be advertised, as usual, in due course.

THE Central China Presbyterian Conference opened at the Presbyterian Mission Press Chapel, Shanghai, to-day and will last until Friday, the 4th, with the Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, D.D., as temporary chairman. The subjects to be discussed are "What form of union for Presbyterians in Central China is practicable at this time?" "Should we establish a Union Theological School?" and also the publication of new periodicals and doctrinal literature, and the extension of the work of the Church. The opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. C. Gibson, D.D., and was open to the public.

WE are courteously informed by the Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China that at the approaching meeting of shareholders in London, the directors will recommend a dividend of ten per cent per annum, free of income tax, for the past half year.

Few puns, if any, are excusable. They have been called "The dry-rot of language," they have been vilified in all tongues, but some of them are irresistible. Such, for instance, is the remark of the "Philadelphia Ledger," which, in referring to the suicide of the Governor of Shansi by gold leaf, ascribes it to "a consciousness of inward gilt."

AN infusion of new energy, new spirit, is always a desirable thing, and the coming musical season in Shanghai is to benefit by it. Signor M. A. Valenza, conductor of

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes. 4 alt

our Town Band, is busy now with the arrangements of the first vocal and instrumental concert to be given under his auspices here. It is to take place at the Town Hall on the 15th October, and will have many points of exceptional interest. Firstly, it will serve to introduce to us Madame Valenza, a singer whose charm has been admitted in many other places. Madame Valenza is Scotch, and there are many who will be delighted to hear that in addition to songs in English and Italian, she will sing one or two Scotch ballads. Master W. Valenza will be new to us, too. He is a young violinist who has studied at the academy of Santa Cecilia, at Rome, which alone is a recommendation. Certain amateurs and the Town Band will make up what is certain—under Signor Valenza's able direction—to be an attractive programme.

A BROUGHAM drawn by a large waler, while going up the Nanking Road on Thursday afternoon collided with Messrs. Hirsbrunner's shop wall, damaging the shafts and cradle of the vehicle. The occupant of the carriage and the horse were unhurt. The accident occurred through the mafao letting go the near rein, and in fumbling about trying to regain it, he pulled on the off rein in such a way as to force the carriage on to the pavement and drive the shafts into the wall. It was fortunate the horse did not make an entrance to the shop through the window.

THE boxing display given on Tuesday night by Messrs. McAuliffe and Slavin at the Town Hall was distinctly a success. After the amateur efforts we are accustomed to here it was a pleasure to watch skilled professionals, and the audience evinced the keenest pleasure.

THE music discoursed by the band of S. M. S. Hansa on Sunday last at St. Joseph's was a treat to the large congregation that filled the Church. All who took part in the service highly appreciated the innovation, and tender their best thanks to the talented bandmen and to Admiral Kirchhoff. The latter is to leave the China Station very shortly to return home, and all who are indebted to him join in wishing him a prosperous voyage.

SHANGHAI is to be visited shortly by a variety company, the Flying Jordans, which for the past eleven weeks has been an attraction at various places in Japan. Their business manager, Mr. Leon Mosser, has arrived, and has arranged to take the Astor House Garden, where, in a marquee, the company will give its performance.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Finance Act, the Institute of London Underwriters has now formulated the following continuation clause:—"Should the vessel at the expiration of this policy be at sea, or in distress, or at a port of refuge or of call, she shall, provided that previous notice be given to the underwriters, be held covered, at a pro-rata monthly premium, to her port of destination." It will be observed that whereas previously the continuation clause only provided for a vessel at sea on the expiration of the policy, it now provides for vessels in other positions which, although perhaps within the spirit of the old clause, were not within its letter.

WE have to thank Messrs. A. Dent & Co. for the "British North Borneo Herald" of 2nd September, from which we learn that the railway to connect Jesselton and Beaufort is still making good progress. The engine with trucks carrying material now runs to 20 miles from the West Coast metropolis, and it now only remains to finish the heavy cuttings near Pengalat to connect with Papar from whence the rails are now laid with the exception of about 3 miles to Beaufort, and this should be done next month. The Papar bridge is well under way and in the hands of Mr. Palliser this

and the other iron bridges at Kimanis and Membakut are expected to be completed by the end of December.

It was in Dunedin that an ingenious Ah Sin—there are many Chinese about the Otago diggings—once made a famous attempt to break through the Scottish "ring." A road-contract was advertised by the town council, and when all the tenders came in, the lowest—from one Alexander Macfarlane—was selected, and the would-be contractor written to and invited to call and sign the necessary papers. At the appointed time a bland Chinaman appeared and answered to the name. "But, look ye here, mon," said the surprised head of the council, "yer name's no' Alexander Macfarlane, surely?" "Allitee," said the Celestial, "me savee this pidgin—suppose no gottee name belong 'Mac,' no gottee contact!"

THE N.-D. L. S. Sachsen left Singapore on Friday, 27th September, at 8 p.m., carrying the Imperial German Mail, dated Berlin, 2nd September, 1901.

THE M. M. S. Natal with the mails from Japan, left Kobe for Shanghai on Friday, the 27th September, at midnight.

THE P. & O. intermediate steamer Socotra from London, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th September for Shanghai.

THE P. & O. steamer Bengal with the London mail of 30th August, left Hongkong at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 27th September, for Shanghai. She brings 561 chests Malwa opium, 7,918 bales of Bombay yarn and 1,400 bales of Bombay cotton.

THE M. M. S. Salazie with the French mails of the 7th of September, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 29th September at midnight.

THE steamer Meishun from River Ports on Wednesday reports that the Ta Lee seemed to have been floated; the steamer Tahung, a Japanese steamer and a Japanese gunboat appeared to be assisting her.

THE R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at Nagasaki on Monday at 8 a.m., was to leave at 5 p.m. and may be expected to reach Kobe on Wednesday, the 2nd Oct., about 5 a.m.

THE French cruiser Descartes left here on Monday to coal at Woosung. She is expected to leave on Wednesday for the Yangtze, in company with the French cruiser Alouette and the gunboat Olry.

H.M.S. Arethusa moved to the P. and O. Buoy on Wednesday, leaving the British Naval Buoy vacant for H.M.S. Alacrity, which arrived on Thursday and left on Saturday.

H. M. S. Arethusa left on Monday, and her place off the Bund has been taken by the Pique.

THE French gunboat Alouette arrived, and the U. S. and German cruisers, Wilmington and Geier respectively, left here on Thursday.

THE U.S. Monitor Monadnock was docked at the Cosmopolitan Dock on Wednesday morning, and the I.-C.S. Yik-sang was docked at the Old Dock on Thursday morning.

H. M. S. Endymion left Woosung for Yokohama on Friday.

THE U.S. Monitor Monadnock left for Canton on Saturday. Her place here will probably be filled by the Monitor Monterey.

THE str. Sual, which arrived here on Thursday from Hankow, reports: Very hot weather at Hankow. From Kiukiang to Shanghai overcast and rainy weather. The attempt to launch the C.M.S. Kiang-kwan was unsuccessful, and she is now in rather a worse position than before.

THE N. Y. K. S. Saikio Maru, with Japanese mail, left Nagasaki for Shanghai

at 5 p.m. on Monday, and may be expected to arrive here at 2.30 p.m. to-day.

THE German gunboat Vorwaerts arrived here on Tuesday.

THE R. M. S. Empress of China arrived at Hongkong on Tuesday at 11.30 a.m.

THE French mail of the 21st of August was delivered in London on the 27th of September.

THE English mail of the 30th of August arrived here on Tuesday morning by the P. and O. S. Bengal.

THE English mail was received at the British Post Office at 11.55 a.m. on Tuesday, and delivery of letters to boxholders began at 12.15 p.m.

THE str. Tahung Maru, which arrived here on Monday, reports: At 8 a.m. on the 29th September, took str. Talee Maru in tow at Fitzroy Island and proceeded to Shanghai.

THE P. M. S. China arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco yesterday, and may be expected to reach Shanghai on Monday, the 7th.

THE C. P. R. S. Tartar left Vancouver on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., and may be expected to reach Yokohama on Monday, the 7th October.

THE British sailing ship County of Haddington, 1,865 tons, which left New York for Shanghai on the 2nd February and has not since been heard of, is now quoted in Marine Insurance circles at 90 guineas premium.

WEDNESDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that President Loubet has communicated with General André, Minister of War, and M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, congratulating the Army and Navy on the qualities they displayed at Bethny and Dunkirk respectively. He wrote that they had once more deserved the admiration of their illustrious guests, and the confidence of the country.

FRIDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that 26 bodies of men, and 240 of women have demanded from the French Government the authorisation provided by the latest law with regard to Religious Associations.—At Buffalo, the assassin Czolgorz has come before a jury. He was found guilty of premeditated murder. Sentence is to be delivered to-day (Thursday). "The verdict allows of a sentence of electrocution.—The "Times" publishes a dispatch from Shanghai announcing terrible floods in the Yangtze Valley. The damage done is enormous, and a rising is feared.

The same paper gives the minutes of the meeting of the French Council on the 11th instant. Most of the business was formal, but finally the question of tramways was brought up in letters from the French Consul-General, and from M. Toche, the representative in Shanghai of M. Thévenet. The Council, before coming to a final decision as to the introduction of tramways into the Concession, held it necessary that it should fully inform itself as to which system would be best suited to the needs of the Concession. To this end the Works Committee was instructed to take the matter in hand, and particularly desired, wherever possible, to consult independent specialists. The Council will base its decision on the report which this Committee will present, and, if necessary, formulate conditions under which sealed tenders are to be made.

SATURDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that General Florentin had been created a Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.—General Voyron, Commander-in-Chief of the French Expedition to China, has arrived at Marseilles. He was received by M. de Lanessan, the Minister of Marine, the civil and military authorities and the Municipality of the town.—M. de Lanessan

spoke in praise of General Voyron's work in China, but the General gave the credit to the troops, especially those from Indo-China who arrived first at the scene of hostilities. In the course of his speech, General Voyron referred in terms of praise to M. Doumer.—An enormous crowd gave General Voyron an ovation, and cheered enthusiastically for the Army. Marseilles was gay with flags.

MONDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that a decree has been issued by M. Doumer, Governor of Indo-China, exempting the residents of Laos from service under the flag.—The residents of the territories under Tonkin jurisdiction situated to the north-west of Chobo, and those of the posts on the river Noire, are also exempted.—The body of Prince Henry of Orleans has arrived at Marseilles. It was carried to the railway station in the presence of the family, a number of friends, and a large crowd. Prince Henry was buried at Dreux.—Several porters have died of plague at Naples.—A telegram from Constantinople says that it is hoped that the difficulties with France will soon be settled, and that diplomatic relations will soon be resumed.

TUESDAY'S "Echo de Chine" said that General Voyron had arrived at Lavoulte, in the department of Ardèche, where the population gave him a very cordial reception.—General Voyron goes to Paris on the 2nd October.—A serious conflict has taken place between the Mussulmans and the Christians at Beyrout.

FROM the "Foochow Echo" of the 21st instant, we learn that on the day of the late President McKinley's funeral, the 19th, a memorial service took place, under the direction of the U.S. Consul, at the British Episcopal Church, at which there was a large attendance, all the members of the Consular body being in uniform. The address, in Memoriam, that had been prepared by Mr. W. T. Gracey, the U.S. Consul, was read by the Rev. W. H. Lacy. The Church was draped with crape, and the service was very impressive. From the same paper we learn that although no official announcement has yet been made, it is understood that the Stewards of the Fuhkien Race Club now see their way to arrange for a Winter Meeting. The "Echo" hopes that they may be successful, as another Foochow winter without a race meeting would be dull indeed.

THE Foochow Gun Club have held a shoot under conditions that are rather novel. The competitor had to walk towards the four traps, and as he walked a pigeon was released. If he broke it with the first barrel another was immediately thrown. If the two birds were broken three points were given, if one bird only, two points. The score of the winner, Mr. C. L. Howell, is worth giving. It was:—3—3—3—3—3—2—3—2—3—3—28.

WE have received the "China Medical Missionary Journal" for October. The contents are very varied, but purely technical, but as they embrace the practical experiences of medical missionaries from all parts of the Empire, must be of great value to the profession.

A CASE of cholera was reported at Yokohama on the 22nd instant, says the "Nagasaki Press." The victim, who was a man aged 59 years, succumbed to the epidemic on the day he was attacked. This is the first case that has occurred there since January last.

WE learn from the "Kobe Chronicle" that the work of reconstructing the American liner Philadelphia (formerly the Paris) was completed last month, and she sailed on the 22nd August for Southampton, from which port she was to sail for New York on the 31st August.

THERE appears to be some complication, says the "Japan Mail," connected with

the building of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. The Korean Government is represented as desiring to have the gage altered from the medium to the narrow, and it is of course surmised that this requisition is prompted by Russia who wishes to make the gage uniform with that of her own Manchurian system. We really do not see why the Japanese should be solicitous about this matter. If any sinister purpose be connected with the adoption of the narrow gage, the choice might be expected to inure to Japan's advantage no less than to Russia's. From an economical point of view it is evidently desirable that the whole Korean system should be of the same gage, and though experience has proved that the medium gage is best, it is by no means certain that its technical advantages would outweigh the obvious utility of uniformity between the Manchurian and the Korean roads.

WE have received Hongkong papers to the 25th instant.—The steam pinnace belonging to the U.S.S. Monterey, which was run down by the Wayfoong launch, has been raised without much difficulty.—The first cricket match of the season is to take place next Saturday.—The Sanitary Board has recommended the Government to increase the number of rat-catchers employed from four to ten. The occupation is risky, as eleven out of thirty have died in the past year.—A Chinaman who told a lady during the hearing of a Supreme Court case that she was telling lies, was promptly fined \$3 for contempt of Court. Judge Sercombe Smith said he would not have a British lady insulted in a British Court of law by a Chinaman.—The enquiry into the Cochrane Street disaster is still proceeding.—The evidence on the Cochrane St. disaster was concluded on the 23rd, and judgment was to be delivered on the 25th.—All the Hongkong papers contain appreciative notices of the late Mr. J. J. Francis, K.C., and voice the great loss that the colony has sustained by his death.—It is notified in the "Gazette" that Mr. A. W. Brewin resumed his duties as Registrar-General on the 16th instant, and Commander W. C. H. Hastings his duties as Postmaster-General on the 18th. Mr. Brewin has been appointed member of the Legislative Council, during the absence of the Hon. F. H. May, and Vice-President of the Sanitary Board.—The "Hongkong Daily Press" states that H.M.S. Argonaut arrived from Nagasaki on the 21st instant. On her way down she encountered a typhoon on Tuesday night, but suffered no damage. She reports a quite smooth sea since Thursday.—The "Hongkong Telegraph" complains that burglaries are becoming far too frequent of late. Hardly a morning passes at the Police Court but what some hangdog scamp is not charged with breaking and entering. The recent sentence of the Supreme Court should act as a deterrent to this style of crime, but still they come.—The "China Mail" quotes from Messrs. Eric Georg & Co.'s circular that a dividend of \$3 per share will be proposed at the forthcoming meeting of the Douglas Steamship Company.—From the "China Mail" we learn that cattle disease has appeared in Annam and Tonkin. The French authorities are taking measures to prevent the spread of the disease.—At the Legislative Council Meeting to be held on 26th instant, H. E. the Governor will recommend the Council to vote \$50,000 as a Government grant in aid of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.—A French company for the construction of railways in Indo-China and Yunnan has been formed in Paris with a capital of 12,500,000 francs. Baron Hely d'Oissel is the President.

A report has been made to the police by Kwok Kan-chun, says the "Hongkong Telegraph," the master of the Chunkaili fishing junk, that at about 3.40 on the morning of the 23rd instant when sailing

off Shanmi, he was run into by the French mail steamer Indus and damage was done to the junk to the extent of \$1,000. No lives were lost.

The "Hongkong Daily Press" has the following:—

It is reported that the French Government has purchased one of the hotels at Macao, which will be used as a naval hospital. The same building, we believe, was also offered to the British and American Governments.—An incident which gave rise to no little excitement among a bathing party occurred on Saturday. Some ladies and gentlemen proceeded to Dumbell Island on Saturday afternoon. The latter were making their way to the shore, when suddenly shouts of alarm from the Chinese boys on the launch reached them. Some object in the water evidently was the cause. One of the party happened to be a Chinese scholar and ultimately he caught the word for "shark." He communicated the news to his friends, and all swam in as soon as possible. The last man had just got ashore when the dorsal fin of the animal appeared quite close. Bathing was naturally over for the day. The boys on the launch, some of whom were private servants, were positive that it was a shark, and not a dolphin, and its length was estimated at ten feet long. The bathing party could not see sufficiently of the visitor to ascertain for certain that it was a shark, but the fact of its pursuing them convinced them that they were better out of the water than in it.

GLOBULES:—

An extraordinary number of the bulls lately quoted in connection with Irish speakers concern the common midnight confusion between "to-day" and "yesterday." But none of the bulls rivals the child's question, "If to-day is really to-morrow, was yesterday the day before itself?"

A fine instance of rustic generosity has been told by a Liverpool paper. An old verger was observed by the clergyman to abstract at the last minute a coin from the collection plate. Afterwards an attempt was made to bring home to him the heinous nature of his offence. He did not appear to understand at first, but presently a light came over his face. "You doant mean that ould half-crown of mine! Why I've led off with un this last fifteen year." Bread was never more successfully cast upon the waters.

A trade paper is quoted this morning as giving a tale of an energetic master. He went down to the works early one morning, found a man with his tools not unpacked, hauled him into the office, gave him four days' pay, and dismissed him. He told his foreman the tale, not without pride. "The man," said the foreman, "was only here to look for a job."

PARLIAMENT DISSOLVES by effluxion of time but Time's flight only adds to the power of disease if means are not taken to eradicate it, Indigestion, stomach and liver complaints especially require urgent treatment, and there are no medicines known which act upon these particular ailments with such success as Holloway's Pills. These grand remedies strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite and rouse the sluggish liver. For bowel complaints they are invaluable, as they remove every primary derangement. They may be used at all times and in all climates by persons affected by biliousness or nausea; for flatulency and heartburn they are specifics. Indeed, no ailment of the digestive organs can resist their purifying and corrective powers.

Miscellaneous Articles.

EUROPE,
SOUTH AMERICA, AND
THE MONROE
DOCTRINE.

27th September.

A PETTY squabble is going on between the northernmost states of South America, Venezuela and Columbia. But for its interest extrinsically, it would attract no more notice from the world at large than a faction fight in Ulster. However, at the moment, a very large portion of the world, including the whole of the United States and a great part of Europe, is turning its eyes towards the southern portion of the great Western Continent. Overcrowded Europe is looking for an outlet; growing America, as represented by the United States, is firmly resolved that whatever overflow takes place there shall be no political change. The Monroe doctrine, as laid down nearly a century ago, was successful in checking the advance of Russia on the Pacific Coast, and in preventing the contemplated action of the "Holy Allies," Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, who had been appealed to by Spain to aid in the reconquest of her revolted colonies. England was asked to join this league, but, refusing, was primarily responsible by her suggestion for the promulgation by President Monroe of his celebrated "doctrine" as applied to South America. It is, of course, well known that the Monroe doctrine is, so far as its standing in international law goes, merely the expression of United States opinion and desire. Infringement of it would be considered "as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." (Vide President Monroe's declaration.) But since the events of the Spanish War of 1898, there is grave doubt, even in American minds, whether the expansion of the territory of the Great Republic has not *ipso facto* cut the ground entirely from under the non-intervention doctrine. President Monroe's dictum consisted of two distinct statements, of which the second runs thus:—

"With the existing colonies and independencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and we shall not interfere, but with the Governments (South American) who have declared their independence and maintained it we could not view any interposition . . . in any other manner . . . than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

It will be seen in this that the non-intervention of the United States "with the existing colonies," etc. of Europe is given as the ground for

their claim to non-intervention on the part of Europe in South America. But since 1898 the United States have taken Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and other islands from Spain. Evidently, therefore, they will if they still intend to uphold the Monroe doctrine, have to shift their ground. President Cleveland in his memorable message to Congress in 1895 claimed for that doctrine a "place in the Code of International Law as certainly and surely as if it were specifically mentioned." But no logician would claim that Mr. Cleveland's argument was other than of the common circular kind. "If," he said, "the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine is something we may justly claim," then, of course, "since in International Councils a nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it," the United States is right in making its claim, and the doctrine has its place in International Law. There is always much virtue in an "if," and this was written three years before the Spanish-American war.

In fact, the United States stands to-day in the same position as she would if there were no Monroe Doctrine at all. The "Saturday Review," which is frankly, and sometimes churlishly anti-American, tells us that Europe will never relinquish whatever rights of colonisation and intervention the law of nations allows in South America as elsewhere, and it may be taken for granted that intervention in South America will or will not be indulged according to the strength of the American navy and the determination of the United States to fight for its opinion.

When the Venezuela trouble arose there was never the slightest risk of war. We need not enquire too closely into President Cleveland's manner in raising the issue. The panic which immediately followed on the American Stock Exchange was an only too eloquent sign of American feeling on the matter. That he was right to bring the long-delayed question to a head somehow is granted. Our Government would have shilly-shallied till now, had the sudden rupture not waked them up. But the United States must not count on similar complaisance from the continental states. With them the only question when things become pressing will be whether or no the old world can safely throw down the gauntlet to the new, and whether, if the new accepts the challenge, there will be any aid from the other side. As things stand now, an alliance of any two European powers of the first class could do what it liked in South America if there were only the United States to prevent them. Therein lies a truth which the Americans will do well to ponder. The time when some kind of intervention in the southern continent is

possible, nay likely, is not far distant. Hence the keen interest with which the present little war is being watched. The dispatch of an American war-vessel, the conduct of an American Minister, the movements of German cruisers, have suddenly assumed international importance. To judge from the tone of the anti-American Press, Europe is ready at a moment's notice for a combined movement against the States. It is only Great Britain that holds aloof, an aloofness which, considering that the Monroe Doctrine was derived from her suggestion, is not altogether unnatural.

THE CHINA
CORRESPONDENCE.

BLUE BOOK NO. 6.

I.

28th September.

"Of the making of books there is no end," but given length of life and corresponding perseverance it is possible to reach the end even of such a volume as this, with its hundreds of letters and enclosures. It is weary work, this study of blue books, and we would not for the world ask our readers to wade through a tithe of the matter prepared for them, but as the matters discussed are of importance in themselves, seeing that they concern those things by which we make our living, and of interest from their connection with the unique events of last year, we propose to boil down the vast mass of fact and fiction presented and so give a readable summary of the principal subjects discussed.

Personal interests being at all times of more vital consequence and far more difficult in the present instance of adjustment, we intend to examine in the first place the various points that arose respecting the treatment of those members of the Chinese Government and the mandarinates generally who were more or less avowed Boxers, and were guilty more or less of complicity in their crimes. It is on this point that outside opinion is most unanimous in condemning the diplomatic failure to secure adequate punishment. We shall see what light is thrown upon the subject by the correspondence now published.

On the 15th November, 1900, Sir E. Satow sent home copies of translations of two Proclamations, "the authenticity of which is beyond doubt," threatening death to any who harboured foreigners, and offering money rewards for their capture. Prince Chuang, Kang Yi, Ying Nien, and Tsai Lan were signatories to one of these.

Mr. Warren telegraphed from Shanghai, on the 17th January, 1901, respecting the dilatoriness of the Che-

kiang authorities over the Chüchou affair. They were "either unable or unwilling to restore tranquillity." Whereupon Lord Lansdowne wired that capital punishment was to be "insisted on for the Taotai, Brigadier, and Prefect, as well as for the guilty gentry and the Tu Ssu commanding the Volunteers."

The Chüchou incident is now closed, and how much of this programme has been carried out our readers know.

In a decree published on the 16th January, the Chinese Government deprived Duke Lan of his salary, degraded him one step, and transferred him to a lower office, doing much the same by Ying Nien—two of the signers of the above-mentioned proclamations. Tuan and Prince Chuang were to be imprisoned for life in Manchuria, while the case of Tung Fu-hsiang "was one of difficulty," and he was to be dealt with later on. It need hardly be said that the Ministers were not favourably impressed with this decree. They knew in fact that Tung was still at Court, and as Sir E. Satow pointedly told Prince Ching and Li, "that is not his place, and he should be sent away as soon as possible." The opposition of the Ministers for Russia, Japan, and the United States prevented persistence in the demand for the death penalty on Tuan, Duke Lan, and Tung Fu-hsiang, unless "the Emperor was to be left immediate liberty to commute this sentence (in the case of Tuan and Lan) into one of exile to Turkestan, there to undergo perpetual imprisonment." To this proposal there was on the part of the Ministers "unanimous assent," the sentence to be carried out should the culprits return from exile. Our readers have already seen in our columns the Chinese edict of the 13th February detailing various punishments, which did not meet the views of the British Minister, who foresaw that "our difficulties would be increased with regard to the remainder of the negotiations, if we gave way on this crucial question."

On the 18th February the two Yangtze Viceroy's in a telegram to the Chinese Minister in London put the guilt of the Boxer leaders in a truer light when asking for leniency on behalf of Chao Shu-ch'iao. "The guilty parties," they said, "are to be punished with severity. . . . the punishment must be in proportion to the crime, so as to prevent its repetition. . . . The leading high officials who have betrayed their Government" (this may be passed by as a diplomatic fiction) "and brought calamities to the people are naturally strongly hated by the whole nation." But they thought the sentence of death passed on Chao Shu-ch'iao exceeded his guilt. Lord Lansdowne did not think so.

Then appeared the cloven hoof of dissension. "The Russian Government could not, with a conscientious regard for their own convictions as to the best course to pursue, join in any further insistence on the death penalties. . . . His Excellency (Count Lamsdorff) seemed to think that we ought not to make the infliction of the death penalties an absolute condition for proceeding with the negotiation . . . that Russia would abstain, etc. etc." The United States supported this view, and Austria, Germany, Japan, and Spain, none of whom had had missionaries massacred, were lukewarm. Still Lord Lansdowne insisted on the "death penalty being put on record in all cases in which it is clearly established that the accused were directly responsible for massacres of Europeans." The Chinese finally accepted the demands of the Ministers, permitting Ying Nien and Chao Shu-ch'iao to commit suicide in preference to death by strangulation.

Then arose the question of punishment for the provincial offenders. Ten were marked for death, and ninety for less punishment. Russia again objected, though the French Minister agreed that the list "might justly have included far more than what has been demanded." Mr. Warren fought manfully for justice in the Chüchou case, but an extract from Mr. Wilkinson's memorandum will show how the action taken was represented or rather misrepresented to the natives. "The Chinese authorities have," he tells us, "of their own accord arrested about twenty men in connection with the case, all of them, with one exception, of the coolie class." The authorities have endeavoured "to persuade the Chüchou people that the arrests made have all been for the murder of the magistrate, and that the slaughter of the missionaries was quite a trivial matter." Exactly Li Hung-chang's opinion as expressed here, and as hinted quite plainly to Sir E. Satow subsequently at Peking. Yet, as Mr. Andrew Wright's narrative shows, "four of the (Chüchou) murders were thus perpetrated within the door of the Taotai's yamen . . . practically before the eyes of the Chen-tai" with 3,500 men at his call, of a Taotai over three prefectures, and of other officials. "During the morning and afternoon of the day of the massacres the gentry sent public criers through the city, who, after beating their gongs, gave warning that if any one harboured any of the foreigners or Christians, they would be killed." And this crime has never yet been adequately punished. When our Saxon forefathers did the like to the Danes in England the reckoning was not so light. Yet Lord Lansdowne stuck to his text. "You should press for the death penalty in the case of those whose

execution has been demanded for the Chüchou massacres and record your demand if you are outvoted." Those were the British Minister's instructions issued on 2nd March, 1901. On the 13th, M. de Giers was "unable to vote for any of the proposed penalties, the Russian Government having instructed him that they held the question of punishments was exhausted." Yet at that very moment the Ministers had the full returns of foreign massacres up to that date, 112 British, 77 Swedish and American, and 48 of other nationalities. Russia was not interested, and would not give her support. Count Lamsdorff said so. The British, German, Italian, and Austrian Ministers were, however, directed by their Governments to act in union. A meeting of the Diplomatic body and the Plenipotentiaries was held on 5th February at the British Legation, at which the list of those deemed worthy of death was read out, and the proposed punishments according to Chinese ideas proclaimed. Prince Ching and Li were subjected in this connection to a running fire of cross-examination and comment more pointed than diplomacy usually indulges. The result was the compromise we know so well, one which satisfies nobody, which, though it has doubtless frightened many a guilty official and gone far to prevent another similar outbreak, can never be considered as meeting even approximately the strict claims of justice.

II.

30th September.

ALMOST before the ink with which the protocol de désintéressement of 1900 was written had had time to dry it was foreseen that the events about to occur in China would subject that celebrated document to a somewhat severe test. Concerted intervention was decided upon. And M. Delcassé on 11th June, 1900, said in the French Chamber that the only rivalry would be as to which Power could be ready first to assemble "the most effectual means to defend with its own cause the cause of civilisation."

Our Blue-book shows that M. Delcassé was right of all the powers but one, and that one was the friend and ally of France.

From the first hint of any interested movement with regard to Manchuria, the news of which appeared in the "Times," 3rd January, 1901, down to the final withdrawal of the Russian demand, the action of the St. Petersburg Government was hardly such as could be called disinterested. That it was disingenuous is quite certain; that it failed was due to the combined opposition of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, and the United States, who, true to the self-denying ordinance to which all had subscribed, could not allow Russia to

filch a province under the pretence of pious intention.

Much doubt existing as to the real position respecting Manchuria, the Japanese Chargé went to headquarters. The following is Sir C. Scott's report, under date of 6th January, to Lord Lansdowne upon the success met with.

I am given to understand that the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires was instructed to inquire of the Russian Foreign Office as to the truth of the Convention telegraphed to the "Times," from Peking. He was informed there, that nothing was known of the alleged Russo-Chinese Agreement.

A week later the Japanese Government invited the British to join it in further enquiry. On the 22nd of January Sir C. Scott sent the following to Lord Lansdowne:—

I am informed that Count Lamsdorff is negotiating with the Chinese Minister here with a view to guarantee Russia against the recurrence of attacks on the side of Manchuria, and to prevent frontier disturbances. These arrangements would not involve any territorial acquisition or the exercise of Protectorate by Russia, but were to provide for the protection during construction and working of the line to Port Arthur.

This was subsequently amplified in a conversation between Sir C. Scott and Count Lamsdorff, in the report of which, dated the 22nd of January, we find the following:—

When it came to the final and complete evacuation of Manchuria the Russian Government would be obliged to obtain from the Central Government of China an effective guarantee against the recurrence of the recent attack on her frontier and the destruction of her railway, but had no intention of seeking this guarantee in any acquisition of territory or of an actual or virtual Protectorate over Manchuria, the object being to simply guarantee the faithful observance in the future by China of the terms of the Agreement, which she had been unable to fulfil during the disturbances.

All this while, copies of the text of the Russo-Chinese Agreement procured by Sir E. Satow in the first week in January were on their way to England. On the face of it, the treaty was merely of a temporary nature, but its permanence was practically assured by the conditions upon which alone Russia would withdraw. When Mr. Fraser succeeded in getting details from the Viceroy in Wuchang it was found that Russian disinterestedness took such forms as these:—"No army to be maintained in Manchuria until the railway is completed, and then only after consultation with Russia. If Russia complains of any official, however high his rank, he shall be cashiered. The strength of the police is to be settled with Russia; they are not to possess artillery, and no foreigners other than Russians are to be employed in it." There are ten other stipulations of an equally self-denying nature.

China appealed to the powers in an edict dated 28th February, sug-

gesting that they "should maintain the balance of power," one of many strange requests made by this "sovereign" state during the past twelve months. Li Hung-chang's influence was evidently thrown into the Russian scale, for we find the Chinese Ambassador telling Lord Lansdowne that the Plenipotentiaries were of opinion that the Treaty would not "deprive China of any part of her territory or financial rights," and that a rupture with Russia might result from opposition to her. The American Government, however, on the 19th February expressed "its sense of the impropriety, inexpediency, and even extreme danger to the interests of China of considering any private territorial or financial arrangements, at least without the full knowledge and approval of all the powers now engaged in negotiation."

One of the most important dispatches in the series is that from Sir C. Scott to Lord Lansdowne on 7th March. It gives the result of an interview with Count Lamsdorff, who "objected strongly" to the suggestion to provide the text of the Treaty, as being incompatible with the character of the independent state. He further laid the blame for Chinese obstruction on H.M.'s Government, declared that the Manchurian question was quite apart from that of China proper, that if China wouldn't agree the occupation "could continue," and that Germany had declared Manchuria no concern of hers. "The violent suspicion displayed in Parliament and in the English Press of their loyalty was regrettable, and was causing great irritation in the highest quarters in Russia."

Negotiations still continued, however, between China and Russia, the latter threatening all sorts of penalties if the treaty were not signed. Disinclination on the part of the Chinese, however, added to stiffening from the Powers resulted, as our readers know, in its withdrawal, and so was closed a chapter of Russian diplomacy upon which she can be congratulated rather on her failure than on her success.

III.

1st October.

THERE is a marked contrast between the quantity of correspondence upon Trade and that upon Punishments, Manchuria, and the Indemnity. What there is, however, has an interest of its own. German opinion in the ruling circles at home is seen from the two following extracts:—

(1) A letter from Sir F. Lascelles to Lord Lansdowne, dated Berlin 4th January, 1901. The latter had expressed fears as to ill effects on trade of the raising of the duties. The former writes.

"Baron von Richthofen said that he did not share your Lordship's apprehensions on this point. An augmentation of the

customs duties would no doubt be the simplest method of raising whatever money might be necessary. Those duties were at present very low, and could support a very considerable augmentation without in any way hampering trade. An increase of customs duties, moreover, would have to be borne chiefly by the consumers in China, and unless the increase were such as to render the duties prohibitive, would not, in the opinion of German experts, reduce the volume of trade. It would, of course, be necessary that the increase of customs duties should be applied to all countries alike. The amount of indemnity to be claimed from China had not yet been determined; it would no doubt be large, but his Excellency hoped not more than could be met by an increase of the customs and certain likin duties, and thus avoid anything in the shape of an international control of the financial administration of China, which he presumed would be the alternative, and which, he considered, was strongly to be deprecated."

(2) Some fifteen days later Lord Lansdowne in his turn writes to Sir F. Lascelles giving the gist of a conversation held with Count Hermann Hatzfeldt.

He wished me to know that the German Government were strongly in favour of a large increase in the maritime customs, coupled with an attempt to reform the likin duties. The German Government was convinced that the Chinese trade could stand a very large increase of the customs duties without ill-effect to those engaged in commerce, of whom, as I had reminded him, German and British traders constituted a large majority. I told Count Hatzfeldt that we were examining these questions, but that I did not entirely agree with him in his apparent belief that largely enhanced duties could be imposed without a serious effect upon the volume of trade.

Sir E. Satow's dispatch of the 15th February, 1901, contains several important points. He states that one-fourth of the Customs revenue is derived respectively from the duties on Imports, Exports, Opium, coast trade and tonnage, transit and Yangtze dues and continues:—

The rates of duty upon the imports at present work out to about 3·17 per cent. ad valorem. The export duties could not afford any increase in the revenue, and ought not to be required to do so. They require readjustment. No increase is possible as regards the opium revenue, nor for any of No. 4. The dues on coast trade should be done away with. If, however, in order to produce interest for a loan to pay indemnities, we concede an increase on imports to China, we lose the only lever we have for bringing about the reform of the likin dues and the other commercial concessions, as well as other reforms which merchants are anxious to obtain in regard to customs.

The British Minister was strongly desirous of keeping commercial discussions entirely apart from the political.

Sir Robert Hart's proposals respecting the payment of the indemnity were as follow:—

He suggests salt gabelle, which might be raised by careful management to 20,000,000 taels, native customs 5,000,000, Peking octroi 500,000, Manchu pensions 3,000,000, tribute rice 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, as sources of revenue of which note should be taken. The Chinese officials propose to replace the revenue thus abstracted by means of a house-tax which would yield 20,000,000,

stamp duty 5,000,000 and 60 taels per picul on native opium, yielding, say, 10,000,000 taels. 15,000,000 would be produced thereby if the Powers would consent to declaring the taels of the specific duties to be 6s. 8d.

Referring to this the Foreign Secretary telegraphed to Sir E. Satow the next day, "Tariff might be raised to 5 per cent of present values, but the suggestion to give a fictitious value to the tael cannot be entertained."

There are many people besides Sir Robert Hart who would have liked to see the tael equal to a lawyer's fee once more.

Referring generally to the difference between the Germans and the British as to the effect of duties, we may say that in theory we believe the former to have been entirely in the right. Under ordinary circumstances and so long as prices remain well within their reach there is no doubt but that the duties are paid by consumers and the volume of trade is but little affected. But once let the price reach or even approach the limit of the purchaser's power to buy, as is frequently the case in a country like China where a farthing can be divided into ten parts, and the result is different. The importer must pay all or part of the duty or he must face a serious decline in his trade. The 5 per cent duty charged in full should hardly be felt while at the same time it will make a handsome addition to the revenue.

Trade in arms was prohibited not without protest. Witness the remarks by the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung:—

"The prohibition of the import of munitions more than any other affects China's security. The success of the Government troops in suppressing former risings of local rebels was really due to their reliance on the superiority of their arms. Of late years since the wars arms have everywhere been lost, and the vast number of deserters from the army have all taken their arms with them in their flight all over China. The result is that of late the Secret Societies and the roving brigades all possess excellent arms. If the officials can no longer import munitions nor obtain materials to make them themselves, the certain consequence will be that the local rebels will become utterly fearless, and in every province there will be outbreaks which there will be no means of checking. When China cannot keep peace in her land still less will she be able to protect foreign trade and Missions, which will scarcely profit other nations. Even supposing China could buy arms, she could never face the Great Powers, so why should there be this excessive apprehension?"

For the time being we do not think the foreign nations have anything to fear from China, while we agree with the Viceroy in anticipating unrest in many places, and we think that the native authorities should be in a position to prevent outbreak. To do this they want sufficient power and no more. What China will set to work to do now if she is wise is to develop by every means at her disposal her natural riches, to multiply

her exports and add to her imports, to develop her railway system, to create a civil service that shall be trustworthy, and a government whom the nations can respect. If this be the line of her development her success is certain, her future assured, and this without arms or armies.

IV.

2nd October.

SOME thirty letters and dispatches in this correspondence refer more or less to the indemnity. A great deal of discussion and reference back and forth, from capital to capital, was necessary before the preliminary agreement was come to as to how the necessary calculation should be made, and a good deal of confidence was expressed in the advice of Sir Robert Hart, particularly on the part of Germany. Russia was the only power to insist on separate claims from individual nations.

A telegraphic dispatch from the Emperor of China to King Edward VII, dated 13th of February, 1901, contains the following:—

In the course of the military operations much property was lost and destroyed, and as the natural resources of the country are still in an undeveloped state, and commercial and industrial enterprise has lately been much interfered with, it would be difficult to raise a large sum of money in China within a short period. Should, therefore, the immediate payment of the whole of the indemnity be insisted on, it is to be feared that, the burden falling, as it would, on the people of China, requisitions so onerous would have to be made on them, that, reduced to poverty, the country would rise against the Government.

He further suggested payment by instalments and the avoidance thus of a foreign loan.

A memorandum for M. Cambon dated February 27th contains the following:—

His Majesty's Government have informed His Majesty's Minister to Peking that the indemnities might be classified as follows:—

1. Destructive damage to Legation and Consular buildings; injury and death of guards or civilians during the siege of the Legations; furniture and properties of members of Legations; war expenditure.

2. Buildings and other properties belonging to Companies, Corporations, and private individuals, including missionaries in Peking, Tientsin, or elsewhere; compensation for injury and death of missionaries and civilians; buildings and other property belonging to Missionary Societies.

3. Indemnities for Chinese who have suffered on account of being in foreigners' service.

His Majesty's Government consider that all claims—whether non-Government or Government—should be only the actual and direct loss and the actual expenditure incurred, and that no separate claims should be put forward by individual Powers.

By March 16th the representatives of the Powers had come to an agreement as to the claims that should be considered. They covered war expenses, and loss by destruction of government property; the claims of societies, merchants, and private individuals. The details respecting these last are as follows:—

(D.) In the case of private individuals; claims for damage to, or destruction of real estate; articles lost or destroyed; damaged furniture, personal effects, provisions, &c.; broken contracts de jure, losses incurred through the non-execution of contracts; deposits of money in telegraph offices or banks; journey to the nearest places of safety; rents not recoverable; direct loss of money consequent upon incapacitation for work; cruel treatment or wounds entailing the death of a bread winner.

(E.) Among the indemnities to the Chinese in the service of foreigners are included indemnities to the widows and orphans of Chinese, who, by reason of their foreign service, have lost their livelihoods.

The ground for insisting on indemnity for the Chinese was doubtless a good one, and it is hardly likely the Ministers foresaw that it might be made a means of injustice.

Sir Robert Hart's suggestions were taken on the 26th March, 1901, and we have previously quoted the proposals he made, as telegraphed by the British Minister to the Foreign Office. The proposal it contains to give a fictitious value to the tael did not commend itself to the British authorities.

Beyond the fact that the German claim is put down at £13,000,000, in a telegraphic dispatch of 30th March, there is nothing in the correspondence to show the totals arrived at. With one eye on the past it was necessary for the other to be on the look out for the future, and hence we find a good deal of discussion over the future of the Legations. It was proposed that the nations should provide from 100 to 400 men each, but a member of the Military Commission thought that 1,000 or 1,200 in all would be ample. The Germans had nearly completed barracks for 300 men. Russia thought "the fewer the better."

General Gaselee's suggestion for England was 200 Marines, 50 Artillery, 2 Naval 12 prs. and 2 Vicker's Maxim 37 mm guns, known popularly as Pompoms. The question was undecided, however, at the time. There was a good deal of feeling over the expropriation of Sir Robert Hart.

The correspondence is rich in warnings to China not to flirt with one admirer in preference to the others, and the admirer in question is profuse in assurances that his intentions are strictly honourable, and that his fiancée's property will be all returned when the desired understanding is come to. It would all be very amusing were there no tragedy lurking behind.

Count Walderssee's proposed heroics are foreshadowed in a dispatch by General Gaselee, who was anxious to be allowed to join the "clearly contemplated" movement into Shansi. Whereupon the U. S. Minister took alarm and in a declaration to the Ministers deprecated action. Walderssee's instructions to the forces read thus:—

"Although the peace negotiations still continue to be carried on, their course, up to the present, induces me to point out

that a resumption of larger operations may shortly become necessary. I request, therefore, that, as the favourable season is approaching, such prompt measures be taken as to insure the mobilization of all the troops by the end of the month. It will be necessary in the first place to take care that the troops possess sufficient means of transport to carry with them about eight days' military stores and provisions on difficult mountain roads.

This, as our readers will remember, quickened the pulses at Hsian considerably. It appears, however, that the C. O. was acting entirely upon his own responsibility. The German Government pleaded ignorance of the proposed expedition, which ought to have taken place but did not.

We have now touched upon all matters of the highest importance in this collection. One thing would impress itself on the simplest intelligence, and that is, the genius which possessed the Ministers for getting into each others' way. If there should ever be another Boxer outbreak it is to be hoped that one nation, with one army, under one Commander-in-chief, with one object, will put it down, and that the world will be spared any further discord from a so-called concert.

Outposts, Etc.

HUNAN.

The following is a translation, made specially for the "N.-C. Daily News," of a letter sent by Mr. P'eng Lan-s'eng, the London Mission Evangelist at H'engchoufu, to his Mission at Hankow, reporting the friendly treatment of Christians in that province, which will be read with interest as showing the changed condition of affairs in that part of the Empire:—

I beg to state that the construction of the chapel at H'engchoufu, where my duties lie, was begun on the 18th of May last, and at the present moment one-half of the work is already completed, everything having gone on in peace and quiet. The gentry, literati, and people all appear to be very glad to see us and are very friendly. Moreover the mission work here of other denominations seems to be progressing most favourably also, whilst large numbers of worshippers crowd our chapel on Sundays.

On the 27th of this month of August Mr. Hsi T'ung, a Manchu, arrived in this city to take over the seals of the Taotai-ship of the Heng-Yung-Ping-Kuei Intendancy of Hunan, his headquarters being in this city of H'engchou. He came from Hsian, having been specially appointed to this post by the Empress Dowager. The next day (28th) Mr. Hsi came in person to our compound to pay me a call, and insisted at the time that I should receive him, saying that he wished to have a talk with me. I could not, however, see him then, as I happened to be absent from the place, occupied with superintending the work on the chapel. The following day, the 29th, I went to the Taotai's yamen to return Mr. Hsi T'ung's call. I was very favourably received by him, and Mr. Hsi informed me that he was formerly connected with the Tsungli Yamen and that at his audience with the Empress Dowager, her Majesty told him that when he arrived at his post at H'engchou his first and most important duty should be the suppression of desperadoes and the protection of all law-abiding

people; to protect all Christian missions and all foreigners. Mr. Hsi also told me that when he was at Hankow he called and saw Mr. Pelham Warren, H.B.M. Consul, and had a long talk on affairs in Hunan, the gist of which Mr. Hsi thought Mr. Warren would probably inform me in time. Mr. Hsi further stated that he had heard that the London Mission was a very good mission, and had also heard the praises of Dr. John spoken of. He had also been informed that I had been doing good mission work in Hunan, and was full of praises for the London Mission, which tried to guide and teach the people to do right. I replied that, for my own part, I was a man of no attainments and undeserving of such praise from the lips of the Taotai; that having been appointed for the past few years to preach the gospel in Hunan I was only trying to follow the good and virtuous example set by the good Dr. John. Mr. Hsi said that whilst travelling through Hunan he was constantly told of the good works of the London Mission, and now that he had seen for himself he had not been misinformed. Finally, Mr. Hsi asked me how I thought matters referring to the Roman Catholics and London Mission should be treated. I replied that as far as the London Mission was concerned, if there should happen any disputes between members of the Mission and others, I should request the local officials to deal with such matters in a perfectly impartial manner without any regard as to who happened to be a Christian and who was not a convert. "As a matter of fact," said I, "Christians and non-converts are all subjects of the Emperor. If all are equally treated it is as it should be." Mr. Hsi agreed with me, and said he would issue instructions to his subordinates to observe this well and make no difference in treating Christians and non-converts. In conclusion, Mr. Hsi expressed the wish that I should frequently call on him at his yamen; but I replied that I was an uncouth and ignorant man, that my time was entirely occupied with preaching the Gospel and superintending the building of the chapels, and hence it was inconvenient for me to be constantly visiting the yamen. I also informed him that Dr. John, accompanied by the Revs. Shih and Kó (?), was expected to come to H'engchou at about the middle of December next to have a look at the new chapel; to which Mr. Hsi replied that he was glad to have the opportunity to give a favourable and friendly reception to these gentlemen.

In reviewing my visit to, and conversation with, Hsi Taotai, I am led to think that he is trying to obey the instructions of the Empress Dowager in giving protection and countenance to Christians, foreigners, and missions, and that he is earnest in his desire to punish desperadoes and protect the law-abiding. I thank God that He has moved the Empress Dowager to repent of what had been done before. I know that I owe all these praises of the Hunan gentry, literati, and people to the grace of God and the virtuous example placed before me by the various reverend gentlemen of our mission * * * *

P'ENG LAN-S'ENG,
London Mission, H'engchou.
30th August.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

KASHING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Death of President McKinley.

The news of President McKinley's death came as a surprise and shock to our little American community. The favourable reports day by day made us hope that the strong constitution of the man would enable him to rally and thus thwart the purpose of the assassin. In accordance with our new President's proclamation, Thursday was observed as memorial day, and members of the Customs staff of other nationalities joined with us in a memorial service. Though our political views were in many points different from those of Mr. McKinley, we mourn with our fellow-countrymen the loss of a leader whose sterling worth we could not fail to appreciate, and a man whose personal character was above reproach. Our Magistrate sent us very polite letters of condolence written on white paper, in which he referred to our late President as a friend of China whose death is mourned by Chinese as well as by Americans.

Educational Progress.

There is a movement set on foot by an official here to establish a good school. One or more proclamations have been issued in regard to it. Just what sort of school it is to be and whether the people will contribute sufficient money to start it, or submit to a special tax on certain lines of business to support it, remains to be seen. It looks like a step in advance which the people should be glad to encourage.

A Chinese Admiral.

Admiral Yih, of the Chinese navy, is the guest of an old friend here, and we have had the pleasure of dining with him in the yamen once.

The Price of Rice.

There was much talk in Kashing two weeks since about the increase of the price of rice, and many feared that it would soon be as high as it was three years ago. There has, however, been a drop in the market and as the crop in these parts was not much injured by rain there is no likelihood of a rising price again.

21st September.

PEKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A Memorial Service

In honour of President McKinley was held this afternoon in the United States Legation. As the rooms of the Legation are small, only a limited number could be present, but those permitted to attend speak of the fitness of the service. The Ministers and First Secretaries, the Commanders of each Legation Guard, Sir Robert Hart, Prince Ching, Li Ching-mai (acting for his father, Li Hung-chang), the American civilians and a few others were present. The services were in the charge of the Rev. Dr. Lowry. The memorial address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sheffield, who ranked the departed President with the leading statesmen which America has produced. Words of condolence were spoken by the doyen, being at the present time the Spanish Minister. Mr. Conger simply replied. The music by a quartette was most excellent.

Arrival of Mr. Lessar.

The new Russian Minister has arrived. It is expected among the Chinese that the Manchurian question will now be taken up and settled. It is doubtful whether Li Hung-chang will be selected to negotiate, first because he is in poor health, and

secondly because he is regarded as obligated to the Russians. Who can act better than he, is beyond the ken of those who criticise.

The Russian School.

The Russians have resuscitated their school, having some 40 scholars. It is in connection with the Manchurian railway, still spoken of as a Russo-Chinese company.

A Surveying Expedition.

A party of English officers, Major Manifold and Captain Hunter, are starting to-morrow across country through Paoingfu and K'aifengfu to Hankow, and thence through Szechuan, on a surveying tour into Burmah and India. If safely carried through, the expedition will be full of interest and information. The British Government sadly need more knowledge of the interior of China.

The Evacuation.

The British have practically evacuated, outside of a few at the Temple of Heaven to guard the railway station at that point.

The Chinese soldiers are now seen passing through all the streets and are well-behaved. They have taken the place of the Manchus on guard at the City gates.

19th September.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Aspirants for Office.

Hsü Ch'í, a recently appointed Vice-President of a Board, is much talked about for Minister to England to succeed Loh Feng-loh. He is a Hanlin from somewhere in the south, and has never, so far, held any high office. His friends are urging him for the position, but it is doubtful if he obtains it. Tseng, one of the English interpreters of H. E. Li Hung-chang, has been trying to get himself mentioned for Minister to America, but his pretensions are ridiculed by all who know him, including Li Hung-chang.

A Memorial Service

was held at the U. S. Legation on the day of President McKinley's funeral, which was attended by a representative from each Legation. The sermon by the Rev. Dr. Sheffield was brief but able, eulogising the dead President as one of the most amiable of men as well as greatest of statesmen.

Improvements.

The city remains quiet. The populace have seen so many foreigners, military and civil, walking the streets for the past year, that an individual can now walk all over the city without attracting the slightest attention. I am told a new Roman Catholic Cathedral may be erected on Legation Street directly opposite the French Legation. The new Club building is nearing completion. It is to be hoped it will be better attended than is the temporary Club in the German Legation, where one may sit for hours without being disturbed by a single entrance.

The British and Japanese on their respective sides of the canal have erected a handsome brick railing, that adds much to the appearance of that portion of Legation City and adds to the safety of what is now a pleasant drive or bicycle road. Curio dealers are still producing valuable porcelains, bronzes, and silks, to which there seems to be no end. Notwithstanding all that was sold at what used to be called "Macdonald's loot sales" and taken out of the country by returning soldiers, much that is old, rare and valuable can still be obtained.

The Americans have made a fine carriage way on top of the wall from the Ch'ien-men to the canal. It is believed the Germans will continue it to their fort near the Hatamên. The said fort is rapidly approaching the dimensions of the Hatamên town, much to the disgust of the natives resident.

The Ketteler Monument

is covered over with an enormous matshed, so it is impossible to see the extent of the work or the design of the structure. Judging by the size of the shed a fine monument will be revealed later on.

The Foreign Office.

Li Hung-chang is really sick. He does not keep continually to bed, however. His ailment is acute dyspepsia and the general break-up of old age. His heart is at times very irregular and his sudden death might occur at any time. Hsü Shou-peng is generally recognised by natives and foreigners alike as the most able member of the foreign office. Prince Ch'ing never decides anything, it is always Hsü Shou-peng. Prince Su is making many friends among foreigners and is working hard upon the study of English, in which language he is making excellent progress. Another very enlightened young man of royal descent is Yü Yüeh-hua, second son of old Prince Ting. This man is a warm friend of Prince Su's and is studying English with him, in which pursuit they have a generous rivalry. Both of these men will be heard of in the future.

Social.

The new Russian Minister has arrived and made his round of calls. The de Giers sale took place last week and brought unheard-of prices. This was not because of the valuable goods displayed, but because all Peking residents having lost everything last year were compelled to buy as opportunity offered. One bedroom suite brought \$560. The Inspector-General of Customs is being rapidly reproduced on the former model—viz., a one story building—and will be ready for the I. G. by 10th December.

23rd September.

TAIANFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A Suspicious Affair.

The advent the other day of a regiment of Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai's troops made quite a little breeze in our quiet town. The occasion of their coming is said to be the gathering of a lot of people under the instruction of a Buddhist priest in the adjoining Hsien. Not a little suspicion attaches to the affair on account of its being reported through some employees of the Catholic missionaries. The Prefect and district military commander both called and made particular enquiries of the matter, under the impression that I would know something of the affair through native agents. The soldiers stayed here for more than a week before starting to the scene of the supposed unlawful meetings, and as no secret was made of the reason for their presence, there was every opportunity for the scattering of whatever may have been on hand; so that the result is likely to be the usual one of "all quiet and peaceful."

Unreliable Agents.

The reason for suspicion on account of the affair being reported by agents of the Catholic missionaries, is the fact that all native agents of missionaries are regarded with a good deal of suspicion by the people in general, and perhaps not without reason. The reports of such agents which I hear, even when they are given a good sifting, and liberal allowance made for the prejudice of the reporter, are far from reassuring. A quiet native said the other day: "There is only wanting the opportunity for taking a terrible vengeance on these and all concerned for the things that are being done now." These native agents are the source of nine-tenths of all the trouble in

connection with missionaries in this country.

Unrest.

Notwithstanding the fine crops all through this part of the country, grain is steadily advancing in price. There is much talk and not a little uneasiness among the people, though there seems to be nothing definite in the mind of anyone. There is just a subtle feeling that things are not as they should be, and a fear that they will get worse rather than better. A man of considerable information and experience, as Chinese go, said the other day: "It is certain that the Emperor ought to come back, and I think he will; but it is not certain that all will be well even when he does."

13th September, 1901.

TAIYUANFU.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Condition of the District.

A few items from the letters of missionaries just now scattered in different parts of this province may interest your readers. From the south-west of the province one writes:—"Everywhere we go the members have had to suffer terribly, and it is heart-rending to listen to their stories. The actions of the yamen runners in persecuting have in some cases been terrible and heartless." From Luanfu in the south-east, the missionary writes: "We have arrived here comfortably and had a tremendous reception. On leaving Yiwu also every honour was paid us. The Chihhsien, Laosi, P'ut'ing and representatives of the gentry and trades people came twenty li from Tuenliu, the Hsien city, to see us off. We went to Changtsihshien, where we were received very well and housed comfortably in the yamen, we have had long talks with the magistrate—till midnight, one time."

Reports.

From the extreme south-west of the province—P'uchoufu—we hear: "We have had a native conference here last Sunday and yesterday—two hundred people—in the big Confucian Academy. . . . The autumn crops promise to be very good. Still there is suffering to be relieved, and we are just distributing two thousand taels." From nearer districts I hear: "Crops are disappointing in Taikohsien and Ch'ihhsien, but in Ching-yuen and Pingyao, they seem to be better than usual. A chure member from Yungningchou says that the rains have been copious there and that winter wheat can be sown. He further says that some men have had to sell wife and children to save their lives." Two reliable Chinese Christians just returned from visiting the stations at the extreme north of the province inside the Great Wall—that is north of the Yenmenkwan—reports that the harvest in the district north of Taichou is better than usual. Between that place and here it is nearly up to the average, so that regarding the province as a whole we may say that there is no likelihood of actual famine this year. In certain localities there will be keen distress, as the harvest is practically nil owing to long continued drought. From every place of which I have heard, it is reported that food-stuffs are about double the usual price, and are not likely to get much, if any, cheaper this year, as while there is comparative plenty in some districts, there is great scarcity in others. The poor through the whole province are sure to suffer, and those in the scale just above them will feel the pinch. There was practically no spring crop and in not a few places the taxes for the first half-year have not yet been paid.

Postal Facilities.

We have now a branch of the Imperial Chinese Post established here, and other branches are to be opened in Taiku, Ch'ih-sien and Pingyao-hsien—the homes of many wealthy families and the headquarters of not a few of the best Chinese banks.

12th September.

TS'INGKIANGPU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Failure of the Crops.

This is a land of extremes! For a couple of months during the summer there was so much rain that the midsummer crops, corn, etc., were seriously damaged, and now it has been so dry for about six weeks that the autumn crops, beans and peanuts, will only have about one third of their usual yield. The wheat harvest was an excellent one and at that time I never saw a better promise of a good season. There will be much want in this section this autumn and winter, though we shall not have the famine which is a certainty in other sections.

Robberies rife.

Coming events cast their shadows before them. In anticipation of this future want, the country side is becoming the scene of constant robberies. A traveller was robbed a couple of days ago, just outside the city wall, in a frequented place. My country friends tell me that they can rarely have a full night's rest, for the different members of the family have to do regular armed sentry duty over the property, not only over the house and the live stock, but even over the crops still in the ground. It is a not uncommon thing for them to wake in the morning and find that a good part of their crop, say of undug sweet potatoes, has walked off bodily in the night. The official, as usual, seems unable or unwilling to cope with the difficulty. At present I do not hear of any especial rumours or threats against the foreigner; everything in the city, so far as we are concerned, is quiet and friendly, but how long it will continue I do not know.

The Grand Canal.

The canal is falling steadily. No serious damage was done here by the canal being so high. Our trouble was that the land is so flat that the rain did not drain off, and so the country became a sort of pool, but not from the overflow. But if the banks were not high and strong we should have had the story of the Yangtze valley repeated. The city of Kuo-yi, to the south of us, was from ten to fifteen feet below the level of the canal water, and if the banks had failed the city and the surrounding country would have been entirely under water.

A Sad Event.

We had quite a tragedy near here not long ago. A passenger boat, packed as only such a boat can be, had just left the shore and put up sail, when through some carelessness in handling her, or else from a sudden gust of wind, she capsized in mid-stream. Ten managed to reach shore and it is thought that about twenty were drowned.

26th September.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. A clear and healthy complexion produced by using ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most soothing, healing, curative and refreshing preparation and warranted harmless to the most delicate skin. It prevents and removes Freckles, Tay Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, heals Cutaneous Eruptions, Irritation, Stings of Insects, Eczema, Burns, imparts a luxuriant beauty to the complexion, and arrays the neck, hands and arms in matchless whiteness, unobtainable by any other means. Ask Stores and Chemist for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous imitations.

(3a) alt 26my-02 384 29th May, 1901.

WUSUEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Floods.

The state of the country round about varies very widely in the different countries. In this Kwang-ch'ih-sien the lands near the river are now free from flood water, and the farmers will have crops of potatoes, millet, and maize. In some of the districts inland the water has not yet subsided and the people will suffer acutely this winter. I hear that the Rev. E. F. P. Scholes has started relief work for the poorer Christians. In Hwang-mei-hsien the distress is terrible. We are not able to reach that region in our work, but I think that if the need were realised in Kiukiang something could be done from thence to relieve it. The water was from five to ten feet deep over most of the county, and the waves destroyed most of the buildings. In some cases even the embankments on which the houses stood are nearly washed away. The mud-brick walls have dissolved in the water and whole hamlets are in ruins. Proceeding up river we come to Ch'ichow, in which county the damage has not been great. The cotton, maize, millet, and potatoes are for the most part safe, as the land is high and the fields have not been flooded. The people will have money from the cotton and food from the potato fields. The people in the town are perhaps the worst sufferers, for the water is even now standing in some streets, and in those parts the tradesfolk never see a customer. Crossing the river to Hsinkuo county I found that the distress was widespread. As a matter of fact it is so severe that the mandarin, on hearing that I was coming, sent a letter asking me to leave the work to my Chinese helpers for the present as he feared that the beggars might insult me. His letter failed to reach me, and so I visited the town. The damage is indeed severe. The North gate is almost in ruins, and the great wall of the Examination Halls is down. In the country there is still much stagnant flood water, and the potato crop on the high lands will be poor because of the drought. The rain that is falling to-day will relieve this. In this county the people live on potatoes for about eight months in the year, so that their anxiety for rain was intense. The next county above Hsinkuo, Tayehsien, shows practically no traces of the damage done by the floods. I have traversed it from end to end and found that, save for about five miles from the river bank inland, all was in good order. Wheat, barley and rice have been heavy and the cotton crop promises to be the best for years. Even in the parts near the river there is little distress for the fruit crop has been heavy and this has not been affected by the floods. The last county that I have visited is the Wuchanghsien—which is not the Hsien in which the provincial capital is situated—and there, too, I do not think that the people will suffer from want of food in the autumn. The price of rice has risen, but the potatoes are being gathered and so the farmers do not need rice. Of course they will miss the money that they would have got for the sale of potatoes, and the town's folk will miss the cheap potatoes. The damage in the town was heavy. The handsome river gate is in ruins and all through the town—it is over two English miles long—there were signs that the water and high winds had caused great loss to property owners. I heard that at Chinnui, the trading town on the Liangtu Lake, the price of rice was very high, and that the people there are in danger of famine as the local crops are destroyed and it is difficult to purchase rice. At most of the towns through which I have passed the authorities have forbidden the sale of rice to people from other parts and it is difficult to buy

more than enough for two meals at one time.

Is a Universal Currency Possible?

Our enlightened Viceroy some years ago issued cash-bills which were intended to be current throughout the province. The native banks resisted the innovation by giving the required 1,000 cash per bill, but including in each hundred a large number of bad cash. The bills were successfully counterfeited, and the Viceroy had to recall the genuine ones. Early this year, finding that the new issue was not being taken up readily, he ordered the pawn-shops to each take a certain number and hoped thus to put them into circulation. I applied recently to a pawn-shop to sell me some and learnt that they had none. Pressing the question how that was I was informed that the owner received his allotted number from the Deputy, and the next week sent a man up to Wuchang, changed the lot for copper cash, sold the cash for silver and brought that down! It really looks as if the bills were to fail a second time to find acceptance with the commercial people.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Portentous Weather.

There has been little stirring during the past week, either commercially or socially, and latterly not even the accumulated dust, there not being a breath of air to raise it. The heat, however, has been most pronounced, and would be most oppressive but for the comparative dryness of the atmosphere. We shall assuredly hear of a depression in the Pacific shortly. Great heat, deathly stillness, and an unwanted glare portend a storm.

Condolence with America.

At a special meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 17th inst., His Excellency the Governor, in a very sympathetic speech, moved the following resolution:—"The members of the Legislative Council, on behalf of the people of this Colony, desire to express their horror of the atrocious crime which has deprived the American nation of a great President, and to convey, through His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, the expression of their deep sympathy with the American nation and their condolence with Mrs. McKinley in her bereavement." The Hon. C. P. Chater, as senior unofficial member, seconded the resolution in an appreciative speech, and it was adopted by the Council. Minute guns were fired on the same day out of respect for the late President, and all the flags were placed at half-mast.

Tokens of Respect.

As a mark of respect to the late President McKinley, the service at St John's Cathedral on Sunday morning last commenced with the "Dead March in Saul." On the following day half-hourly guns were fired from sunrise to sunset from H.M.S. Albion and Tamar and the shore battery. Some of the honges were closed; and the Gymkhana, which should have taken place to-day (Saturday), has been postponed till the 28th inst.

The Sanitary Board

met on the 19th inst., and discussed a variety of subjects. The Board decided to recommend the Government to abolish the temporary bath-houses (which are mere erections) and to erect as soon as possible one or more permanent bath-houses. It was announced that two four-wheeled horse ambulances had been ordered from England; the President had suggested this improvement and the Governor had sane-

tioned it. The Registrar-General made himself rather fatuously prominent in opposing a very sensible resolution moved by the Medical Officer to employ ten rat-catchers instead of four, but he was the only dissident. The President said that out of 170 rats recently caught no less than ten were infected with plague bacilli; which plainly showed the importance of destroying as many as possible. The Medical Officer of Health also brought forward a resolution asking the Government to support the Board in endeavouring to obtain post-mortem examinations to such infants as die in the convents within a few hours of admission. The resolution was strongly supported by the President, and would have been carried unanimously but for the silly opposition of the Registrar-General. I cannot see what use Mr. Brewin is on the Sanitary Board. He could be more usefully employed, I imagine, as a Chinese interpreter and translator, as I understand he is a capital Chinese scholar. But why put an impractical sinologue into any post where there are any administrative duties?

Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

The subscription fund to the Queen Victoria Memorial has reached the total of \$30,170 odd, and the hon. treasurers notify that the lists will be closed on the 25th inst. I understand that the sum subscribed by the Chinese community reaches \$35,000, and it will be proposed at the next meeting of the Legislative Council that a vote of \$50,000 be made towards the Fund. This will be a very handsome contribution from Hongkong.

Hongkong Dramatic Society.

During the forthcoming cricket week the Amateur Dramatic Club have decided to give a variety performance after the style of that given to the officers and crew of H.M.S. Terrible when she arrived here last year, instead of a regular dramatic performance.

Union Church.

The Rev. G. J. Williams, Pastor of the Union Church here, who, as I have already intimated, has sent in his resignation of the pastorate on account of failing health, does not propose to leave before the spring, thus giving the seat-holders time to appoint his successor.

The Cochrane Street Disaster.

I am glad to see that the inquiry into the circumstances attending the terribly fatal collapse of houses in Cochrane Street has been reopened. The first hearing took place yesterday, when the evidence of the owner, his contractor and his architect (or rather of the architect who prepared the plans, for the work was done without the supervision of an architect) was taken, and revealed a very curious mode of procedure, the owner admitting making deviations from the plans without the permission of the Director of Public Works. Such deviations included the imposition of a small house on the roof of the cookhouse, seven feet high, the omission of a chimney stack, and the substitution of an arch for a cross wall. The inquiry is still proceeding.

Piracy.

A gang of pirates, nine in number, made a raid on a small island near Cape D'Agular on the morning of the 14th inst., terrorised the villagers, and plundered them. Some of the villagers hurried off to the police-station at Stanley and informed the sergeant in charge, who at once telephoned to Hongkong for assistance. Launches were dispatched and the junk in which the pirates were making off was caught. The crew, Chinese men, were brought to Hongkong and placed in gaol, where they now await their trial.

Naval Intelligence.

The men-of-war are beginning to show themselves again in port, and arrivals have been rather more frequent. On the 15th inst., the U.S. monitor Monterey arrived here from Canton; on the 17th, the British hospital ship Carthage arrived from Calcutta; on the 18th, the German gunboat Ilitis came down from Canton; on the 20th, the French flagship Amiral Charner arrived from the Pescadores; and on the 21st inst., the British cruiser Argonaut arrived here from the North, shortly to go into dock. The departures include the cruiser Guichen, which cleared from here on the 14th instant for Brest.

Hongkong, 21st September.

INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A Sensational Murder.

This case, in which two planters are accused of murder by beating a horse-keeper to such an extent that it caused his death, is exciting great interest all over India. The facts of the case, according to the evidence, are briefly this. Two planters, resident in the Travancore Hills, named Macgowan, and Samuel, one morning missed their despatch box. A horse-keeper named Yessu, a few hours later told them that he had found the box broken open in or near the stables. This raised the suspicions of the two planters and they forthwith tied the man to a tree, and, assisted by their butler, took it in turns to beat him with a rattan with a view to extort from him a confession of the theft. After beating him continuously for some time, the man said he would show them where the treasure was buried, and pointed to a certain place where he told them to dig. This they did, but nothing was found, whereupon the three set upon the man again, tying him to a tree and renewing the beating. They left him for a little, and then, returning again, continued the beating, and, according to the witness, had to send for a new rattan as they had broken the one they had been using. Again the man pointed to a place, where he said the money was buried, and again on digging nothing was found. On this occasion, it appears, the two planters kicked the man (whom they had stripped of all clothing save a loin cloth) with great violence on the chest with their heavy boots, and left him tied to a tree. On their return they found the man dead. They then burned the grass to obliterate all traces of blood, and buried the man in the jungle, sending his wife away next day without any pay. She it was who reported the matter to the nearest magistrate. There have been cases now and then when Europeans have struck their native servants in a moment of passion, which have resulted in their death, often from injuries to the spleen, which with almost every native is in a chronic state of enlargement, but a case of this nature has fortunately never so far been on record. The planters plead "Not guilty" to the charges, and the greatest interest is felt by both Europeans and natives as to the result of the case.

The Victoria Memorial Fund

has done a great deal to bring together Indian ladies of all castes. Meetings have been called for this object all over India and have been numerously attended by Indian Christian and Parsee ladies, as well as Brahmans, Hindus, and Mahomedans, who as a rule never leave their houses from year's end to year's end. Many of these ladies have put themselves to considerable trouble, more than we can realise, to attend the meetings. They have shown the greatest interest in discussing the forms the memorial is to take, and have been most ready to help with their money.

Lady Curzon has started a scheme which is an extension of the Dufferin Fund, which was instituted by Lady Dufferin to provide trained Hospital nurses. At the suggestion of Lady Hiram Singh, another scheme is to be started, supported especially by the women of India, and especially adapted to the women of India; either for helping poor women, especially widows, to earn a livelihood, to help the destitute women, or to offer scholarships for the training of Indian women for teachers for the Zenanas. It has not yet been decided which of these three schemes is to be definitely fixed on. It is certainly a matter worthy of notice how recently the women of India are beginning to wake up to the benefits of education. Talking of this reminds me of a very praiseworthy venture just started by one of them, Mrs. Sathianadhan, M.A. This lady has started a magazine called the "Indian Ladies' Magazine," which has been most favourably received all over India. The magazine is published in English, and its object is the intellectual and social advancement of the women of India. Not only is it full of very bright articles which cannot fail to interest Anglo-Indians, but this little magazine is so full of information and solid thoughts that it ought to be of use to anyone who is at all interested in this part of our Empire.

The Pasteur Institute.

The first year of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli has proved an unqualified success, having an unequalled record. Of the 146 Europeans treated, every case was successful. Of the 175 natives treated there were only two fatal cases, and this was due to the fact that these two patients let some considerable time elapse before undergoing treatment. Most of the animals which inflicted the wounds were wolves, dogs, jackals, foxes, cats, ponies, and mules, and in all cases they were proved to have been suffering from rabies.

Tight-lacing.

A very novel suggestion has been made by certain would-be Women Reformers. These ladies conceived the happy (?) idea of helping the cause of women by starting a course of domestic economy in the Bombay University which was to include a course of study directed against tight-lacing. But the worthy Senate were much upset at this last item, and refused to have anything to say to an innovation which made knowledge of tight lacing the subject of a certificate. They considered it undignified and quite out of keeping with such a high seat of learning as the Bombay University!

A daring raid.

A daring raid has taken place at a militia post at Kashmir Kar. Two hundred Mahsuds attacked this post, firing at and killing the sentry. The Native Militia officer in command and the garrison took refuge in the barracks. The Mahsuds then began boring holes in the roof, demanding the rifles and threatening to set the posts on fire. Seeing that resistance was useless the native officer surrendered. Three sepoys were killed, three wounded, and a large amount of ammunition, rifles, kits, and accoutrements carried off, besides rations and uniforms.

Gold Currency.

It is interesting to note that since the gold currency has been introduced into India it has not had the effect of producing a larger importation of gold. In the last year we see that the gold export was only a little smaller than the import. Somehow gold is not in demand in India as current coin. The importation of gold has been principally for the Exchange banks, who import it in order to tender to Government for rupees, and Government again in their turn export it to buy more silver. It is strange that, though the coining of British dollars for the Far East

has for some time ceased at the Bombay Mint, there is a larger importation of silver and a smaller exportation. Yet, so far, there need be no anxiety felt as to the depreciation of silver, for in the last three years the exportation of silver has exceeded the importation to the extent of 477 lakhs.

Hyderabad, 24th August.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The New Governor.

The Colonial Office have at last awakened to the fact that the State Governorship of Victoria has for nearly two years been filled by a local magnate. Sir George Sydney Clarke, late of Woolwich Arsenal staff, has been appointed to the position, and will leave shortly to take up residence in Melbourne. Since Lord Brassey's time, the position has been considerably shorn of its importance and also salary. £5,000 per annum is the figure voted by the State Legislature, without additional allowances.

The Viceregal mansion overlooking the Botanical Gardens is reserved for the use of the Governor-General, and Sir G. Clarke will occupy a less pretentious, but equally comfortable residence in a more distant suburb, at present unconnected with the city by cable tram; and on this account the local cabby will hail his installation with undisguised glee, as the fare thither will run into several "bobs" in place of the eighteen-penny touch to the old Government House.

Melbourne is getting to be a very fine place—to live out of. Twice within the past few weeks have butchers sprung a rise of 1d. per lb. on the household joint, and this operation was repeated a third time this week. Millers, seeing that the public has calmly suffered these attacks on its pocket, likewise follow suit and threaten an increase in the price of flour. So that now Victorian meat and butter is cheaper in London suburbs than in Melbourne ditto.

Deputations to the Premier, urging him to anticipate the introduction of the Federal tariff and inter-State free trade by the immediate removal of the border stock tax, have proved of no avail, and though the public may continue to growl, still pay they must or starve on a vegetarian diet. The stock tax makes a convenient peg, on which to hang the reason for the present short supply of live stock and consequent high prices, but for the real reasons one must go a little further afield. An early and prolonged autumn, followed by a comparatively dry winter, has denuded the grazing areas of feed, prevalence of the tick pest in Queensland has shortened the supply of store cattle; these amongst other causes have led to the present situation. Only recently I was in a grazing district and knew of one man who had turned his sheep on the roadway to pick up what scanty living they could. Quoth he when tackled on the matter, "I have no grass in my paddocks, and the poor beggars might as well die on the road as anywhere."

Tattersall's Sweeps.

By a considerable majority in both Houses, the Federal Government passed clauses 55 and 65 of the Postal Bill, enabling the P.M.G. to stop the transmission of money orders for Tattersall's sweeps through the post. For days, broken-down gents hawked portable stands into prominent positions in city thoroughfares, and requested passers-by to sign the petition, protesting against giving the head of the Postal Department power to open private letters. But all in vain. The Government carried the offending clauses, and Tattersall's will shortly be a thing of the past, if the Act is strictly administered as

P.M.G. Drake asserts it will be. As people will bet on horse races with or without the consent of Parliament, the next best thing to do is to legalise the totalisator, as is done in Tasmania and New Zealand. In Victoria every attempt so far to bring this about has been defeated by the bookmaker-cum-parson faction, who, for once, with different motives, have the same object in view.

Back to the Front.

The chartered troopship *Britannic* called in here on the 24th August to embark some 120 Victorian soldiers who have elected to return to the scene of operations in South Africa. The troopship takes in all from Sydney and Melbourne some 500 men who are granted so-called "indulgence passages," i. e., they are merely charged 1s. 6d. per day for mess money, the passage being thrown in. Asked as to their reasons for wishing to get to the front again, they mostly replied inability to get permanent employment; others candidly explained that they saw good opportunities when previously in the Transvaal, but being unable to obtain their discharges at the Cape, adopted the present method of getting back. The *Britannic* suffered little delay, as the men were mustered and put on board the Defence Department's launch almost as soon as the troopship anchored. The embarkation was soon completed, and within an hour the *Britannic* was again making her way to the Heads, via South Channel.

Tram-car stuck up.

The sticking-up of a tram-car on a suburban line about 4 miles from the G.P.O. provided the dailies with a treat they don't often get, viz., a sensation for Monday morning's issue, generally the duller of the week. The affair happened about 1 a.m. on Sunday morning to the last car from the city. Some eight passengers, all more or less sleepy, were on board. Turning a corner, the driver noticed two men standing beside the track, while two others walked along the footpath a few yards behind. Under the impression that the two in front wished to board the car, he pulled up the horses just before reaching them, and was surprised when one of his expected passengers jumped up, and in language more forcible than polite, peremptorily ordered him to stop his horses, emphasising his remarks by producing a revolver and threatening in case of resistance to carpet the floor with his (the driver's) brains.

"Your Money or——"

Discretion being the wiser part of valour, the driver complied, and was then hove in through the opened door in the midst of the half-sleepy passengers. Meanwhile a second member of the gang had mounted the back platform, and commanded the other door of the car, and between them the two held all its occupants at their mercy. No. 3 now made his appearance as collector, every gentleman present being invited to "fork out" to the tune of whatever he happened to have about him. The total collection amounted to the somewhat paltry sum of £28, including the driver's tin fare box. One gentleman who alone offered any resistance was rather roughly handled, and submitted to a further search resulting in the discovery of £7.10s. which the marauders had overlooked or missed on the first round. The gang departed after bestowing an injunction on the injured party "not to turn their heads for some few minutes," and the driver proceeded on his way to the terminus and reported the occurrence to the manager and police. The former was incredulous until the non-production of the fare box convinced him. Meanwhile the police were advised and mounted patrols watched all

approaches to the city. A careful search of the vicinity was made at daylight, but no clues found, except the missing box lying broken open close to the river bank. A reward of £200 by the Government and an additional £100 by the Tramway Co. has so far failed to produce any evidence that may lead to the discovery of these up-to-date highwaymen. On the same night a young man was knocked down by two foot-pads in a much-frequented suburb, and robbed of all the cash he happened to have about him. These robberies have become amazingly frequent of late, taking place within a few yards of some of the city's busiest streets as well as in suburban thoroughfares, and the outcry for additional police protection is more pronounced than ever.

Railway Station Robberies.

Quite recently a gang has got to work earning hazardous and precarious living by breaking open and rifling country railway stations, where the staff do not reside on the premises. Two stations on one line were broken open the same night and the safes cut open, but neither panned out much in the way of a dividend, £4 odd being the most obtainable in any one haul. A few days afterwards another station on an out-of-the-way country line reported a similar occurrence, and from all accounts it appears to be the work of the same gang. A railway station, if they only knew it, is always a poor place to stick up, as the cash in hand, minus a small amount, is always sent in to headquarters during the afternoon or evening, and the amount left in the safe is certainly not worth risking a sentence of ten years "stone jug."

The Ship "West Lothian."

A four-masted barque, the "West Lothian," recently here on a voyage from New York, has left an unenviable reputation behind her. On arrival in the Bay the services of the police were sent for, and a number of the crew given in charge for mutinous conduct. Shortly afterwards four other cases in connection with the crew were heard at the City Court, in which various seamen were charged with having stolen articles from the cargo and sold them. A counter charge of assault brought by the men against the 2nd officer was dismissed by the magistrate, on the ground that discipline must be maintained. The P. M. refused to allow a police officer to conduct the case on behalf of the men, neither could they obtain the withdrawal from the master to employ a solicitor. The magistrate's behaviour in the assault case called forth some strong remarks from Labour members in the State Assembly, and also in the House of Representatives, but the Premier, Mr. Barton, declined to interfere, leaving the matter to be dealt with by the State Government. have turned it over to the Solicitor-General for inquiry. This crew was shipped in New York, and their behaviour whilst on board seems to point to the fact that crimping is not yet a thing of the past in the land of stars and bars, since their month's advance was never seen by any of them. Undesirables they seem to have been, for the skipper managed to leave a few behind him, without taking the trouble to square up their accounts. Probably they were logged as "deserted" as, soon as the vessel cleared the Heads en route for Sydney. The skipper's troubles are not, however, over, as the Secretary of the Seamen's Union in the latter port has been advised of the affair and requested to make further inquiries.

Scene at a Burial.

A sensational incident occurred at the Albany (N.S.W.) cemetery, in connection with the burial of a man who had died a few days previously at the local hospital. On the arrival of the funeral cortege at the graveside, a friend of the deceased appeared,

and asked the officiating priest if he had any objection to the coffin being opened before finally consigning it to the grave. His object, he explained, was to make sure that the man was really dead. The officiating priest made no objection and the coffin was opened. On examination the corpse looked remarkably fresh considering death had taken place two days previously, but no sign of life remained. The friend appeared satisfied when told that the two medical officers at the hospital had given a certificate of death. It appeared that the deceased had on at least one previous occasion become insensible and passed into such a defunct-like condition that he was removed to the hospital mortuary, but eventually recovered, and it was this knowledge that made his friend so anxious to guard against the possibility of his being buried alive.

Wines Adulteration Act.

This Act passed during the last session of the State Assembly is being strictly administered. Naturally its operation falls heavily on some vignerons. These were given six months' notice to clear their stocks, in cases where it was proved that salicylic acid had been used as a preservative. One wine producer in the Rutherglen district has had no less than 3,000 gallons of wine destroyed, or, as the technical term is, "denaturated," by the addition of common salt. His wines have been in stock from five years and upwards, and the proprietor reckons his loss at about £2,000. Great efforts are being made in the locality to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the Government that compensation may be granted him, and it is sincerely to be hoped they will not succeed. Seeing that so many samples have been proved to contain this injurious preservative, it is no wonder that the export trade of wine from Australia has long continued in an unsatisfactory position. Few if any Australians ever think about drinking home manufactured wines, vastly preferring the in many cases inferior brands imported from Europe. Given a stringently-administered Adulteration Act, and it should be possible within a year or two to have pure home-made wines at a price within the reach of all classes of the community. The climate is in every way suitable for the production of wines similar to Southern Europe, and it only requires the eradication of the prejudice against the home-made article to give a considerable impetus to what should be one of the foremost branches of our producing interest.

Football in the Backblocks.

The lot of the football umpire is like the policeman's—anything but a happy one. A dismal tale of woe was spun by the official appointed by the Victorian Football Association to supervise a match between Broadford and Seymour, two country townships. The umpire's report read at a recent meeting of the Association, stated that he had never seen worse behaviour in all his experience. Broadford's play was hit, punch, or kick. Seven of the opposing team were "stiffened out" pro tem., including one who, amongst other damages, was bitten in the face. The umpire was compelled in self-defence to stop the game before time had expired, and was threatened by one of the Broadford team, who expressed a wish to deal it out to the offending official. In default of electioneering or other outlets for letting off steam, the partisans of the backblocks seem to reserve it all for these occasions, and woe to the official whose conduct rouses the dirt that is slumbering with one optic closed.

Chinese Immigration.

The system under which incoming Chinese are admitted into Victoria badly needs revision and bringing up-to-date. The E. and A. s.s. Airlie recently brought a large batch to Melbourne, amongst whom were fourteen who claimed admission on the

strength of naturalisation papers, documents, some of them apparently ancient enough to have passed for Noah's passenger ticket on the Ark. One—Ah Mook—described as the usual "glardiner" and apparently of about 20 years of age, bore one of these precious documents as old as himself. The polite (?) Customs official enquired, "Are you Ah Mook?" Perhaps an extensive smile passes for the affirmative in the land of junk and sampan, for that was all the answer the officer got to his question. "And where's your garden?" proceeded the examiner. On this point Ah Mook was possessed with the fullest information. Lilliee Blurke Stleet was the location of his melon patch according to Ah Mook's ideas of Melbourne topography. This last statement cooked the would-be citizen's goose, and he was forthwith rejected along with four more for similar reasons. Apparently the business of hawking naturalisation papers is brought to a fine point in Hongkong and Canton, for the percentage of rejection is very small when compared with the total number of admissions on these highly trustworthy passports.

Theatrical.

Wilson Barrett's Company, who arrived a few weeks ago from London, have been doing good business at Her Majesty's with the "Sign of the Cross," Wilson Barrett undertaking the character of "Marcus Superbus," with Miss Lillah McCarthy as "Mercia." "Man and his Maker" was the opening production, and ran for a week. "The Sign of the Cross" was such a success that its appearance was prolonged for an additional week, when the well-worn drama "The Silver King" will be given a revival. At the Bijou, the Hawkey Comedy Company opened on 24th August with the comedy drama "A Message from Mars," which has had a most successful run in Sydney, extending over ten weeks. Mr. Charles Arnold's Co. have been filling the Princess' nightly with the laughter-producing "Why Smith left Home." So that dull as Melbourne may be socially, as far as the theatrical side is concerned the public have a varied choice of evening's entertainment. No social functions of any importance have occurred for the past few weeks. Governor-General Hopetown is away at Cairns (N. Queensland) recuperating after the strain he has undergone during the recent successful Royal tour.

Melbourne, 29th August, 1901.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Prorogation.

Parliament was prorogued on Saturday, and London is plunged into the depths of a dull season, which promises to be the dulllest within living memory. The first session of the new Parliament has been as barren as the last session of the old. That is not denied by the most devoted adherent of the Government, and that the session of 1900 was dreadfully barren at least one Cabinet Minister—the Chancellor of the Exchequer—frankly admitted. But the Government can at least point to the record of divisions to show that it was not mere idleness that was responsible for the poor results. There were more divisions last year than even in the year of the Home Rule Bill. Of course discussions on the war, and on the financial measures necessitated by the war, account for a large expenditure of the time of the Commons; but it is to the obstruction of the Irish members that the Government point as the best excuse for the meagreness of their legislative achievements.

The Irish M.P.'s.

One consequence has been a renewed agitation for the reduction of the Irish representatives. Undoubtedly Ireland is grossly over-represented in proportion to its votes, its population and its wealth; but it is very doubtful whether a reduction of the number of Nationalist M.P.'s will seriously curtail their powers of obstruction. It will, of course, be a new grievance with them. Their numbers were fixed by the Act of Union; and it cannot be denied that for some generations after that Act was passed Ireland was far more grossly under-represented than it is now over-represented. In 1801 the population of England and Wales was less than nine millions, and that of Ireland nearly seven millions, yet the proportions of Irish to English M.P.'s was very nearly the same as it is to-day, when England and Wales have about eight times the population of Ireland. That of course is not a sound argument against the adoption of a fair system of representation to-day. There is little doubt that the present Government will bring in a Redistribution Bill before their term of office expires, and will reduce the number of seats. It is only fair, and it will benefit the Unionist Party; but it will not prevent Irish obstruction. Some other remedy will have to be found for that.

Mr. Rhodes and the Liberals.

A little sensation has been created in political circles by some correspondence which has appeared in the "Spectator" during the past three weeks. In the first instance a writer who signed himself "C. B." casually mentioned in the course of a letter that before the election of 1892 Mr. Rhodes contributed £5,000 to the Liberal Party funds on condition that the Liberal leaders, if they were in a position to form a Government, should not adopt a policy of "scuttle" out of Egypt. Subsequently some speeches of Liberal leaders raised a doubt in his mind whether this condition would be observed, and he seems, according to "C. B.," to have demanded fresh assurance or the return of his five thousand. He obtained the assurances, and let the money remain. From this story the "Spectator" drew the assumption that what it regards as the leniency of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir William Harcourt toward Mr. Rhodes at the time of the Jameson Raid Commission was due to a fear or a threat that Rhodes would divulge the way he had bought up the Liberal Party. Thereupon Sir Henry, in his own name and that of Sir William, denounced the story as "a lie from beginning to end." The "Spectator" thereupon admitted that these two leaders could have known nothing of the transaction, and that therefore its deduction about the Jameson Raid was unjustifiable, but maintained that "C. B.'s" story was nevertheless true. Then Mr. Rhodes stepped in, and announced that he would send to South Africa for the whole correspondence; and "C. B.," who proves to be Mr. Charles Boyd, a son of "A. K. H. B.," and sometime Secretary to Dr. Jameson, retold the story in greater detail.

Mr. Rhodes' Methods.

There is no reason to doubt that the story is true, and there really appears to be nothing discreditable in the transaction, either to Mr. Rhodes or the Liberal Party. Mr. Rhodes has always professed to be a Liberal though an Imperialist. He had a perfect right to make sure before he gave money to the Liberal funds that their policy in Egypt was one of which he could approve. He seems to have obtained assurances from the late Mr. Schnadhorst to this effect; and no doubt when his faith was shaken Mr. Schnadhorst showed him or sent him letters from Liberal leaders to reassure him. But nobody can imagine that Mr.

Gladstone and his colleagues adopted an Egyptian policy of which in their hearts they disapproved in order to get Mr. Rhodes' five thousand for the party funds. There is very little doubt, however, that not merely the "Spectator," but Mr. Rhodes himself, has endeavoured to create the impression that he bought the Liberal Party, just as he has never ceased to insinuate, and more than insinuate, that Mr. Chamberlain was the real author of the Jameson raid. It is to the credit of Sir William Harcourt that he has always vigorously defended his great political rival in regard to that charge, and declared his conviction of its falsity. Tactics of this sort on Mr. Rhodes' part do not tend to rehabilitate him in the minds of the leaders of either political party. In South Africa Mr. Rhodes' influence may still be great, but in this country his reputation stands lower than even immediately after the Raid.

Sir Edward Seymour's Return.

The Centurion of course received a hearty welcome when she arrived at Portsmouth on Monday; but there was nothing like the enthusiasm which greeted the arrival of the Powerful on her return after the relief of Ladysmith. Everyone knows that the gallantry of the Centurions in China was every whit as fine as that of the Powerfults in, South Africa, and that Admiral Seymour has deserved at least as well of his country as Captain Lambton; but great as was the excitement in this country during the siege of the Legations it is perhaps natural that the interest in the China campaign should have died out sooner than that in the Boer War weary as, in one sense, we are of that war. Still Admiral Seymour and the Centurions must surely feel a little disappointed and a little impressed with the fickleness of the British public, seeing that it was with considerable difficulty that Portsmouth raised a fund of £200 to entertain the heroes from China on their arrival. From their Admiralty and the King, however, the Centurions received as warm a welcome as they could have desired. Lord Selborne was present in person to greet the Admiral, and he brought with him a cordial message of greeting from the King.

Another China Blue-Book.

Another volume of dispatches from China was issued to the public on Tuesday. It relates almost exclusively to the disputes between Great Britain and Russia in regard to the railway; and it cannot be said that it is altogether pleasant reading. On the whole we appear to have held our own in the disputes; but it was only by making a firm stand, for where British interests were involved it seems that a majority of the Allies could always be depended upon to take the side hostile to Great Britain.

23rd August.

The War and the Proclamations.

Nobody is much surprised that the Banishment Proclamation of Lord Kitchener has been met with No Surrender declarations from the Boer leaders still in the field. There is still a fortnight before the proclamation comes into effect, but it is not anticipated that Botha, Lotter (whose reply was unfit for publication), De Wet, Steyn and the rest will alter their minds between then and now. Still, since Lord Kitchener reports that surrenders have been more numerous since the issue of the proclamation, we may congratulate ourselves that it has not been issued altogether in vain. Since then we have had another Proclamation—on the subject of the Boer murders of surrendered British officers and men. This one also is issued at the instance of the British Government, and not on the initiative of Lord Kitchener. It notifies the Boers that the leader of a commando by which such outrages are committed in his presence will, when captured, be sentenced to death, and that other members of the

commando present will also be punished, even though they took no actual part in the murders. Even the "Times" is asking whether this proclamation was worth issuing, and whether we have not had enough of proclamations. Evidently the war has got to be fought to a finish. We must win by the process of exhaustion of the enemy, however wearisome that process may be.

Rights and Wrongs of the War.

Controversy still rages on the subject of the origin of, and responsibility for, the war, but it is confined almost entirely to the two sections of the Liberal Party. The Unionists and the non-party men have made up their minds on the question long ago, and have for the most part recognised the hopelessness of convincing the Pro-Boers. But for Liberal leaders the question is of course one of vital interest, since it is only by coming to some sort of an agreement on the subject that they can hope to form a strong opposition and to pave the way for a Liberal Government at the end of the present Parliament. In consequence the usual campaign of the recess, which begins as soon as the autumn holidays are over, will be almost confined to the Liberals this year; and while the two sections will each be nominally attacking the Government, they will really be engaged in a conflict with each other. Hence, too, an article which Sir Edward Grey has contributed to the new number of the "National Review." It takes the form of a review of Mr. E. T. Cook's excellent work, "The Rights and Wrongs of the Transvaal War," and sets forth very ably and lucidly the views of the Imperialist Liberals.

The Organ of the Pro-Boers.

Under its new editorship the "Daily News" is still strongly Pro-Boer, but it seems to have modified somewhat its virulent abuse of Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain. Since Mr. Rudolph Lehman's retirement in consequence of his disagreement with the manager, who was supported by the directors, the business management and editorship of the paper have again been nominally placed in the same hands as they were for a time under Sir John Robinson; but the working editor, who is entrusted with full powers, though not with the name of editor, is Mr. Frederick Moy Thomas, a son of the well-known journalist who has been the dramatic critic of the paper for some thirty years. The "Daily News" has done such splendid work for progress in the past that every one hopes it will survive its present Pro-Boer infatuation; and under its changed editorship I think there is a chance for it. Mr. Lehman's innumerable friends, too, are heartily glad that he has abandoned a position for which, apart from the odium which it brought him among those who regard a Pro-Boer as synonymous with a traitor, he was by no means well qualified.

The Andover Election.

The Liberals have obtained a crumb of comfort from the result of the Andover election. The vacancy, it will be remembered, was caused by the death of Mr. Bramston Beach, the Father of the House of Commons, who had sat as a Hampshire County member ever since 1837. There had been no contested election there since 1885, the year when Mr. Gladstone was saved by the sudden growth of Liberalism in the counties in which the franchise had just been extended. Mr. Beach's majority then was 1,451; now his Unionist successor has got in by only 223 votes over his Liberal opponent. There are of course many local considerations to be taken into account. There is Mr. Beach's great personal popularity, of which his successor had not the advantage. Then the Liberal candidate, Mr. Judd, was a popular local man. But with all this the

result is not comforting to the Conservatives. That the "Daily News" should crow over the result as it does is, however, supremely ridiculous, for Mr. Judd is a Liberal Imperialist, and it is the Liberal Imperialists if anyone who have a right to plume themselves on Mr. Judd's near approach to a victory.

Prince Chun's Mission.

A great deal of interest and amusement has been created here by the difficulties of Prince Chun's apologetic mission to the Court of Berlin. At first there was a disposition to ridicule the Kaiser's demand that the Prince should make three low bows, and that the members of his suite should prostrate themselves; but on consideration it must be admitted that there is a good deal of force in the arguments by which the officially inspired German papers defend the Kaiser's demand. It is true that the European nations have always resisted the pretensions of the Court of China to make the representatives of foreign Powers perform the degrading ceremony of the kowtow; but, as the "Cologne Gazette" "urges," since the Chinese attach such great importance to appearances, the German Government is right to insist that, in the case of a penitential mission of this character, the members should accord to a European sovereign the same tokens of respect which they would pay to their own Sovereign. Meanwhile Prince Chun and his suite remain at Basle, spending hundreds of pounds in telegrams to the Court of Peking, and alleging ill-health on the part of the Prince as a reason for the delay in proceeding to Berlin.

Gallant Miners.

For the past few days we have been watching with painful interest the gallant attempts of the coal miners of Donibristle, in Fifeshire, to rescue a number of their comrades imprisoned by a catastrophe. The mine is not of the ordinary type, and the disaster, though similar in its effects, was quite different in character from those to which we have been sadly accustomed. The coal is quite close to the surface—at one point only twenty feet below it—and is under a bog. An air passage was constructed upwards from the mine, and the result when the surface was nearly reached, was the choking of the mine by an avalanche of mud. Originally eleven men were entombed; then one was rescued; then four of a rescue party were lost. After many hours of hard and dangerous work five of those originally entombed were rescued, and then, as a sixth was about to be brought up, another avalanche of mud occurred, and this man and two of the rescuers were cut off. Many more hours of work and terrible anxiety ensued, and then the last two rescuers and the man they were bringing up were reached and saved. There is, however, practically no hope for the remaining eight men, who include the first rescue party of four. In regard to the number of men involved, it is a small disaster as mining catastrophes go; but there have been few in which more real heroism has been displayed, as all the work had to be done in the midst of the dangerous bog.

Swimming the Channel.

Holbein, the famous long-distance cyclist, has this week made a gallant attempt to repeat Capt. Webb's great feat of swimming across the channel between England and France; and those who saw it declare that although he failed his was really a finer display of skill, strength and endurance than Capt. Webb's. It is, of course, only when all the conditions of weather and water are quite exceptionally favourable that such an effort, even of the strongest and ablest swimmer, could possibly succeed; and in Holbein's case the favourable conditions which encouraged his start did not last. Moreover he injured

his hip slightly at the start from the French coast, and was as a consequence unable, he says, for a considerable time to make effective use of one leg. Towards the end the sea became very rough, and he had to give up the attempt at the end of twelve hours, being in a state of utter exhaustion. He was, however, then only four miles from the English coast. Webb took twenty-two hours to swim across in the most favourable weather, so that Holbein, if he should try again and have better luck, might easily beat that record.

August 30th.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Coming of the Csar.

The unexpected announcement that the Russian sovereigns are to come to France next month has been received with the utmost enthusiasm. The alliance has evidently lost none of its popularity, and the Csar none of his prestige. President Loubet is being congratulated as if he had rendered his country a great service in inducing the Csar to place his Imperial foot on French soil. According to present arrangements, the Csar and Csarina will reach Dunkirk by sea about the 18th September. The French Northern squadron, with President Loubet and his ministers on board, will steam out of the harbour to meet them, and after a review of the squadron there will be a State luncheon on board the French flagship. The sovereigns and the President will then go to Compiègne and pass two nights in the famous chateau. The President and the Csar will attend the military manoeuvres near Rheims, and on the following day there will be a grand review of the troops and a luncheon, at which the usual portentous toasts are to be proposed. This will be the apotheosis of the visit, and the Imperial guests will leave France forthwith. We are told that the visit is the outcome of a desire expressed by the Empress to M. Loubet during her stay in Paris in 1896 to improve her acquaintance with the French people, but it is rather difficult to see how the programme provides for this. Policy requires that the world should be occasionally reminded of the continued existence of the Franco-Russian alliance and the possibility of military co-operation between the two Powers. The Csar's presence at Dunkirk and Rheims will serve this purpose admirably. No doubt it will also pave the way for another loan. Russia requires a great deal of money, for her internal development let us say, and if the Emperor can facilitate a loan by doing a little sight-seeing and bestowing a few smiles and decorations why should he not make himself useful? The French will continue to lend Russia money as long as they are satisfied that she will help to protect France from invasion. Hence, no doubt, the prominence which is to be given to the naval and military aspect of the alliance.

France and the Sultan.

There is trouble between France and the Sick Man of the East. A trifle of thirty thousand pounds or so has been owing to a syndicate of French bankers for the last few years, and a French company, which had re-sold a concession to the Porte also wanted to see the colour of Abdul Hamid's money. The Sultan discussed the matter with M. Constans, the French Ambassador, from four o'clock in the afternoon until midnight, and promised to settle up. Next day his Majesty was torn by doubts as to the wisdom of his conduct, and not only omitted to carry out his engagements, but deliberately and unmistakeably went back on them, whereupon M. Constans re-

tired to his tent in dudgeon and refused to have anything more to do with Abdul Hamid. If that astute ruler does not discover some means of soothing M. Constans' wounded feelings, the Ambassador will leave Constantinople, but it is hardly likely that the trouble will be allowed to reach so critical a stage. In any case, France may be relied upon to bring Abdul Hamid to his senses. She never indulges in foolish consideration for the feelings of shifty Orientals, and M. Delcassé will back up his representative to any extent. If there are any shipbuilding contracts about, however, France will not get them, and there is an uneasy suspicion that the wily German is at the bottom of the trouble.

The Passing of the Monk.

The Benedictines having definitely decided not to comply with the new law affecting religious congregations, all the inmates of the convent at Solesmes will vacate it early in September, and the magnificent abbey will be left desolate. Some of the greatest names in Europe are hidden amongst the anonymous monks and nuns at Solesmes. Two of the oldest inmates are the Grand Duchess of Holstein and the Dowager Duchess of Braganza, the mother of two Austrian archduchesses and aunt of the King of Portugal. Prior Olivieri was a distinguished naval officer and aide-de-camp to Admiral Courbet of China fame. The Solesmes community will go to Farnborough, where the Empress Eugénie has offered them a temporary resting-place. Here they will be joined by the other French congregations of the Order, and, before October 2nd, when the period allowed for compliance with the new law will have expired, there will not be a single Benedictine left in France. The Order cannot reconcile itself to the disclosure of its private affairs. The Benedictine recluses, having voluntarily given up their identity, refuse to have it thrust upon them. The exodus will be a curious sight. It will resemble nothing so much as the grave giving up its dead.

Bicycling Extraordinary.

The bicycle race from Paris to Brest and back (750 miles) has proved quite as exciting as a motor-car competition, although none of the riders succeeded in killing anybody. The favourite, Lesna, went off at a rate that suggested a two-mile sprint and reached Brest in nearly twenty hours less than the time taken by Terront, who won the race when it was last run ten years ago. Terront, however, lasted through the return journey, which Lesna did not. His speed gradually slackened, and at Rennes he was compelled to stop and take a warm-bath. He went on again but was passed by Garin and soon afterwards collapsed entirely, his legs being swollen and covered with sores caused by the sun beating on his bare calves. Garin went steadily on and won with two hours to spare. His net time was 52 hours 11 minutes, and he was riding practically without intermission for two days and nights. He scarcely ever got off his machine except to sign the register at the various controlling stations. Once he sat down to eat a mutton chop, but the rest of his meals consisted of raw eggs beaten up in milk, grapes, a very little port, and sugared Vichy water. These refreshments were supplied to him as he rode from the motor-car which followed him throughout, conveying his trainer, pacemaker, spare machines, and so on. He was constantly preceded by pacemakers on bicycles and was "nursed" in every conceivable way, so that his performance is hardly more remarkable than that of an amateur competitor Rozière, who completed the journey in 62 hours 27 minutes without any paid assistance. Terront's

time in 1891 was 71½ hours, but he was not allowed to use more than one machine, and the pacemaking arrangements were primitive. Nowadays the real competitors are the makers of machines and tires, who pay the expenses and give handsome bonuses to successful riders for the sake of advertisement. Garin will clear about £600. He is thirty years of age and was a sweep before he took to cycling six years ago. Riviere, who took second prize, is thirty-nine. There was no English competitor, and Miller, the American, had to put up with fifth place. The first, second, third, and fourth were all Frenchmen.

24th August.

Meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Thursday, the 19th of September, 1901, there were present: Messrs. E. A. Hewett (Chairman), S. A. Hardeen, R. Inglis, O. Meuser, J. Prentice, E. Quackenbush, and the Acting Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Assassination of President McKinley.—On the proposal of the Chairman, seconded by the Vice-Chairman, a resolution is passed expressive of sympathy with the American people at large, and with the American residents in the Settlement, at the great loss which they have sustained by the assassination of the President of the Republic.

It is decided to communicate this resolution to the United States Consul General and, while expressing the Council's horror at the dastardly crime which has been committed, at the same time to convey the deepest and most respectful sympathy with the bereaved wife and her sorrowing fellow countrymen and women at the overwhelming loss which has fallen upon them.

Chinese Building Rules.—With the Council's assent to the landowners' proposal, in regard to the rule as to ventilation, the negotiations for amendment of the code of Building Rules for Chinese Houses are concluded. The correspondence which has ensued as a result of the assurance given by the Chairman to the proposer and seconder of Resolution IX, at the last Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, is ordered for publication, and directions are given for the issue of the revised code without delay.

Council Room.

Shanghai, 10th April, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to Resolution IX, which was to have been proposed at the recent Ratepayers' meeting, and to the Chairman's statement in deference to which it was withdrawn, I am directed to inform you that the Council is desirous that the code of Chinese Building Rules shall be finally ratified with as little delay as possible.

With this in view I am to request that you may be good enough to ascertain the nature of the modifications of the code as at present drawn up which the local landlords desire and forward a statement thereof for the Council's consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

Messrs. E. A. PROBST and
E. JENNER HOGG,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, 13th April, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10th inst., and in reply beg to inform you that the modifications which the local landlords desire to make to the code of Chinese Building Rules, as at present drawn up, are now being considered by a committee representing the landlords whose

report will be laid before your Council, for their consideration, with as little delay as possible.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. A. PROEST.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 28th May, 1901.

SIR,—Consequent on what passed at the Ratepayers' meeting on March 21st last concerning the New Building Rules for Chinese houses, a Committee was formed to consider the question.

I now beg to hand you a copy of the rules as amended together with a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of landowners held on the 22nd inst., from which you will see that I am deputed to recommend the said revised rules for the Municipal Council's adoption.

I add a report of the proceedings at the meeting of landowners on the 22nd instant, which, though not very full, will prove useful.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. JENNER HOGG,

Chairman of the Meeting of Landowners.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Copy of Resolution passed at a meeting of landowners held on 22nd March, 1901, to consider the New Building Rules for Chinese houses:—

"That the landowners present approve the Proposed Rules with respect to New Chinese Buildings as laid before this meeting and they authorize the Chairman to forward them to the Municipal Council with the recommendation that they be adopted."

Council Room,

Shanghai, 2nd July, 1901.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May last, containing a copy of an amended code of Chinese Building Rules prepared as a result of the assurance given by the Chairman at the annual meeting of Ratepayers that the Council would be prepared to give full consideration to suggested amendments of the code originally issued in October last and modified in the January succeeding.

In reply I am to inform you that, while many of the proposed alterations can be accepted by the Council, there remain others which appear to be open to discussion; and I am to suggest with a view to the consideration and settlement of these latter points of divergence, that three of the landowners who comprised the meeting which you represent be deputed as representatives to hold a meeting with the Works Committee of the Council, whereat they will be given an opportunity to fully explain the reasons for each proposed amendment, and to hear the counter argument of the Council in cases where the text of the original code is preferred.

The Works Committee have already gone exhaustively into this question and a copy of their minute, which was adopted at the last general meeting of the Council, is enclosed for the information of the landowners.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

E. JENNER HOGG, Esq.,
Chairman of the Meeting of Landowners.

Shanghai, 10th July, 1901.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 2nd inst. I beg to inform you that, in compliance with your suggestion, three landowners—Mr. Morrison, Mr. Lester and myself—have been deputed as representatives to hold a meeting with the Works Committee of the Council, to discuss the Chinese Building Rules.

I shall be glad to arrange with you a convenient time for such meeting.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

E. JENNER HOGG,

Chairman of the Meeting of Landowners.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 28th August, 1901.

SIR,—As a result of the meeting held on the 16th ultimo between the Works Committee and Messrs. Morrison, Lester and yourself, representing the meeting of landowners, for the discussion of the code of Chinese Building Rules, I am now directed to hand you copies of proposed redrafts of Rules VIII, IX, X, XVIII and XIX, which it is hoped may be in a form acceptable to all parties.

Various minor modifications have been agreed upon throughout the code, and consultation has proved that the only two serious points of divergence between landowners and the Council were those relating to the provision of latrines and to ventilation.

On the former question the Council has conceded the point that latrines be erected in every block of more than twenty houses, and in the latter case, as may be seen in the redraft of Rule XVIII, the regulation has been drawn to fall as lightly as possible on architects and landlords, with due regard to the demands of sanitation and Public Health.

I am to inform you that it is considered desirable that the reissue of the code be made with no more delay than is necessary, and to express the Council's hope that the landowners in commenting upon the revised rules will approach the question in a public spirited manner, and will not permit their private interests, as property owners, to outweigh their knowledge of what is best for the welfare of the Settlement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,

Acting Secretary.

E. JENNER HOGG, Esq.,
Chairman of the Meeting of Landowners.

RULE VIII.—The surface of the ground on all sites on which it is proposed to erect a building shall be raised at least three inches above the finished level of the back of the footpath, or where there is no existing footpath to three inches above the crown of the nearest road.

The ground floor level of every building shall lie at least twelve inches above the finished level of the back of the footpath or the crown of the road as the case may be.

The ground surface of every building shall be covered with good lime or cement concrete at least six inches thick and finished off smooth.

RULE IX.—Cook-houses, urinals, latrines and open surfaces connected therewith, such as back yards, court yards or other places on which foul water may be deposited, and all passages of a width of five feet or under, shall be paved with good cement concrete stone or other impervious material so as to present a smooth impermeable surface with an adequate fall towards a trapped gully.

Passages shall have the following minimum widths:

Passages having houses fronting both sides: 10 feet.

Passages having houses fronting one side and having hongs or backs or sides of houses or walls or fences on the other side: 7½ feet.

Passages having hongs on one or both sides and giving access to the front thereof: 7½ feet.

Passages giving access to the back of houses only: 3 feet.

The above rule shall not apply to entrance gateways.

Where widths have to be measured from wooden fronted houses, the measurements shall be taken from the fronts of the main posts.

RULE X.—Every tea-house, theatre, or house of entertainment and every building to be used for industrial purposes or shop employing ten or more persons shall be provided with sufficient latrine and urinal accommodation for the use of persons

employed in or visiting the same. Such latrines and urinals shall have the walls rendered in good cement to a height of three feet from the floor and shall be so constructed as to have sufficient ventilation into the outside air and where possible to open into the outside air and not into any building.

RULE XVIII.—In every block of buildings there shall be an allowance of 120 square feet of unobstructed vacant space for each house (as defined in Note to Rule IV) and such vacant space shall, as far as possible, be evenly distributed over the block. In the case of houses abutting on a road, a width of five feet of the road shall be included in the vacant space. In special cases the Council may allow other means of providing a sufficient open space about buildings.

Every house and where houses are combined in "hongs," every such combination of houses and every tea-house, theatre, or house of entertainment and every building used for industrial purposes shall either by means of windows, doors, gratings, chimneys or open staircases, be provided with adequate through ventilation on each floor.

Every habitable room, including cook houses, shall have a mean height of at least 8 feet and shall be provided with one or more windows opening directly into the external air, and, except in the case of side rooms of hongs the window area shall be at least one-tenth of the floor area.

Every room which has a boarded floor situate on the lowest storey shall have a clear space of at least four inches in every part between the underside of every joist on which such floor may be laid and the ground and such space shall be thoroughly ventilated by means of suitable air bricks or other effectual method or the floor may be laid on lime or cement concrete so that there be no open space below the floor.

RULE XIX.—From every building the surface drainage shall be conducted by means of open circular channels of good cement or other impervious material so as ultimately to fall into a proper sewer or tidal creek or be disposed of in a manner approved of by the Council.

Shanghai, 30th August, 1901.

SIR,—Mr. Hogg, before his departure, intimated to us that as regards detail he was willing that the matter should rest in our hands, and we therefore have the honour to reply to your letter of the 28th August addressed to him as follows:—

RULE VIII.—A clause has been added to this rule requiring that the ground surface of every building shall be covered with concrete. We object very strongly to fresh requirements being introduced at such a late date, but as we are of opinion that concrete will improve the sanitary condition of the houses we accept this addition to the rule. It will, however, be necessary to add the words, "the upper surface of the concrete may be at the level specified in the first clause for the surface of the ground." This is required to meet the case of shops which have the floor 12 inches above the footpath as provided for at the end of Rule XVIII.

RULES IX and X.—We accept as re-drafted.

RULE XIX.—This rule apparently requires that all surface drains should be properly constructed and indicates that pipes should not discharge directly over gullies. If we understand the rule aright we agree to it.

RULE XVIII.—To the re-drafting of this rule we distinctly object. We have all along held the opinion that if the main rule be drafted with reference to each house either the rule will be unworkable, or with a view to making it fit for all cases the amount of ventilation will be cut down far below the proper standard. We think the last named fault was committed in the original rule.

To meet the difficulty we proposed a large area of open space per house, but we distinctly object to having our concession embodied in the rule while the portion which we refused to accept is re-inserted. We must adhere to the rule as drafted by us, but will accept a modification to the extent of giving 120 sq. feet instead of 100, and we will allow the following words to be added to the end of the first clause "so that each house may have adequate ventilation." We have no desire to build insanitary houses, but we desire the special cases which may amount to 1 or 2% of

the whole to be dealt with as they arise and not to have the main rule drafted to meet exceptions.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. JAMES MORRISON,
H. SNETHLAGE,
HENRY LESTER,
BRENNAN ATKINSON.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 21st September, 1901.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, dated the 30th ultimo, signed by yourself and three other landowners, on the subject of the code of Chinese Building Rules.

In reply, I am to say that the Council notes your acquiescence in the redrafts of Rules VIII, IX, X and XIX, subject to a small interpolation regarding the level of concrete in the first thereof to which no objection is raised.

Referring to Rule XVIII, on the vital question of ventilation, the Council is prepared to accept the form you now propose, and the first paragraph of the rule will therefore read as follows:—

"In every block of buildings, there shall be an allowance of 120 square feet of unobstructed vacant space for each house (as defined in note to Rule IV) and such vacant space shall, as far as possible, be evenly distributed over the block so that each house may have adequate ventilation."

I would add, in conclusion, that a re-issue of the code as finally amended will be issued without delay.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

G. JAMES MORRISON, Esq.,
For the Chairman of the
Meeting of Landowners.

Special Meeting of Ratepayers.—Notice is submitted of a meeting to be held on the 8th proximo for the discussion of a resolution as to tramways, duly signed by 25 Ratepayers, and is ordered for publication. In this connection the Chairman observes that in his opinion the Council should not accept any authorisation to call for tenders, in view of the rejection of the tender chosen in 1899, in which opinion the members unanimously concur.

Land Commission.—Award in the Soochow Road Extension case (Cadastral lot 571) is received and ordered for publication:—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 5th August, 1901.

SIR,—I am directed to bring the following case to your notice with the request that the Commissioners may be good enough to appoint a day for the settlement of the point raised therein.

It is in the first place necessary to allude to the case before the Court of Consuls known as "The Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Co., Ltd., versus the Council" which was heard on the 12th December last, and an account of which is set out on pages 345/6 of last year's Annual Municipal Report. This suit was entered upon as a result of the Council's desire to construct a 30 foot road along the south bank of the Soochow Creek passing through Cadastral lot 571, and, since under the judgment a strip 10 feet wide only is held to be subject to free surrender, it has become necessary to acquire by compulsory purchase the remaining 20 feet.

I enclose copies of the Council's letter to the Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Co., the lessees of the property, and their reply, from which it will be seen that they regard the registered owner of the lot as the proper recipient of compensation for the actual land.

I further enclose copies of letters interchanged between the Council and Messrs. Dowdall, Hanson & McNeill, the Agents for the owner of the property, and am directed to say that the question of assessment of his

compensation does not arise since the Council is prepared to pay for the land at the owner's valuation, viz: Ts. 7,500 per mow; but since Mr. Morgan surrenders only on compulsion the authority of the Commission is needed under the Land Regulations to give the Council power to take over the land.

Plans of the property are forwarded herewith for your use if required.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

W. H. POATE, Esq.,
Chairman,
Land Commissioners of 1901.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 19th April, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to refer to the Council's letter of the 12th January last on the subject of the proposed road along the south bank of the Soochow Creek in special relation to Cadastral lot 571 and to inform you that, in accordance with the notice contained therein, a strip of the lot has been scheduled in the Council's published plan of road extensions for acquirement under Article VI of the Land Regulations.

Under these circumstances I am now directed to enquire upon what terms the surrender of the requisite land may be effected.

I may mention that copies of the letter above referred to as also of this communication are being forwarded to the registered owner of the lot.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. GREAVES & Co.,
Agents,
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and
Refrigeration Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 30th April, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your communication of 19th April (No. 01/161) we beg to inform you that we will forward you the information you require as soon as we are in a position to do so.

The compensation for the actual land will of course have to be claimed by the registered owner of the lot and with whom we are communicating.

We are, &c.,
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage
and Ref. Co., Ltd.,
GREAVES & Co., Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 19th April, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,—Herein please find copies of two letters which the Council has addressed to the tenants of your property situated on the Soochow Creek and denoted Cadastral lot 571, in forwarding which for your information I am directed to request that you may be good enough to arrange for the surrender of the strip of the lot required for the proposed roadway so soon as may be convenient, and to inform the Council what sum you will be prepared to accept as compensation.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. DOWDALL, HANSON & McNEILL,
Agents for
F. A. MORGAN, Esq.

5, Hongkong Road,
Shanghai, 13th May, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th April last with the enclosures: in which letter you ask us to arrange for the surrender of a strip of Cadastral lot 571 for the purpose of a road.

We forwarded a copy of your letter and the enclosures to Mr. Morgan, the owner of the lot, who in reply writes as follows:—

"I have every desire to act in friendly co-operation with the Council. I expect fair compensation for the property surren-

dered: and I understand that Shanghai Ts. 7,500 is rather under than over the Market value, but I am willing to accept that rate." Mr. Morgan, as you are aware, is not disposed to surrender except under compulsion or consent of his Lessees.

Yours faithfully,

DOWDALL, HANSON & McNEILL.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 23rd August, 1901.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 5th instant I am now directed to hand you, herein enclosed, copy of a letter received from the Agents of the Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigeration Company regarding their claim for compensation in the matter of Cadastral lot 571.

The points calling for comment in this letter are these:—

(I).—The new road and bund will form a Municipal thoroughfare and the Company will have no rights beyond those enjoyed by the public.

(II).—No difficulty will be raised in regard to underground pipes to connect the Ice Works and the Creek.

(III).—Adequate landing facilities will be placed in this section of the extended Soochow Road for public use.

(IV).—In regard to the claim for bunding it is to be noted that in May of last year the Company had notice of the Council's intention to construct this roadway and has proceeded with the bunding in spite thereof.

(V).—In the matter of the claims for alteration and modification of buildings, and for a wall, reference to pages 9 and 10 of the published pleadings in the case before the Court of Consuls on the 20th December 1900, copies of which have been forwarded to the Commissioners, will show that the Company's Engineer declared that alteration was impossible, and that if the Council carried the road through the machinery could not be put up and the Company would have to go elsewhere for a site for their Works.

In conclusion I am directed to say that the Council's acceptance of Mr. Morgan's valuation of his land is in the understanding that payment for the strip required at the rate of Ts. 7,500 per mow will be in full settlement of all claims in re.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. LEVESON,
Acting Secretary.

W. H. POATE, Esq.,
Chairman,
Land Commissioners of 1901.

Shanghai, 17th August, 1901.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 01/315 dated 6th August, together with various enclosures.

We should have replied before, but awaited a meeting of our Directors.

Being now in a position to reply to your letter of 19th April, we give you below the terms on which, as far as the Company is concerned, we are willing to give up the land in question to the Municipal Council.

The Company to have right of way over the bund, the right to place pipes communicating from the works with the creek, the Council to erect a jetty or landing stage for the use of the Company, and to pay the following items:—

Cost of Bunding 15.50 chang @	
Tls. 62 per chang.....	Tls. 961.00
Alteration to present buildings..	423.55
On account of modification in new buildings, change of plans, etc., etc.....	1,000.00
Building of wall necessitated by the road being made	450.00

Tls. 2,839.55

For compensation for the reduction in the area of the land as originally leased from Mr. Morgan, the Company look to that gentleman for recompense, and we understand

that the Council are willing to pay for the required land at the rate of Rs. 7,500 per mow.

We are, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,
The Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage, and
Refrigeration, Co., Ltd.,
GREAVES & Co.,
Agents.

W. E. LEVESON, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council

Cadastral Lot No. 371.

Municipal Council v. { F. A. MORGAN, Esq., Landlord.
SHANGHAI ICE, COLD STORAGE & REFRIGERATION Co., Ltd. } Lessees.

The above cases were heard by the Land Commissioners on September 2nd, 1901, in accordance with Land Regulation No. 6a.

Landlord.—In bringing this case to the notice of the Commissioners the Acting Secretary of the Municipal Council said in his letter of the 5th August that the question of compensation would not arise as the Council were prepared to pay for the land at the owner's valuation of Tls. 7,500 per mow, but subsequently on forwarding the Lessees' claim, stated that the Council only accepted the above valuation on the understanding that it would be in full settlement of all claims.

After hearing evidence the Commissioners are of opinion that Tls. 7,500 per mow is a reasonable value to put on this land, and at this rate they award Mr. F. A. Morgan the sum of Tls. 3,120.00 in full for the 0m. 4f. 11. 6h. surrendered.

Lessees.—The Lessees' claim consists of four items:—

(1st).—Tls. 962.00 for bunding; this is not objected to by the Council as it is built to the Harbour Master's line of Creek and can be utilized in making up the new road, and it is therefore allowed in full.

(2nd).—Alterations to present buildings, Tls. 428.55; is also allowed in full, as the alterations have evidently been necessitated by the action of the Council in taking land.

(3rd).—Tls. 1,000.00 on account of modification in new buildings, and changes in plans, etc., etc.

From the evidence given it does not appear that the cost of the buildings will be in any way enhanced by the alterations of plans, in fact a small saving might be possible; but it was claimed that the building thus altered would be less convenient for the purpose intended, and that the cost of handling ice would be increased. The Commissioners have found some difficulty in arriving at a decision on this point, but after careful consideration of the plan accompanying application to build, they are of opinion that the inconvenience in working, if any, will be amply compensated for by the greater facilities of access to the property afforded by the new Municipal road, and they therefore disallow this item.

(4th).—Tls. 450.00 for a boundary wall. The Commissioners are of opinion that in any case a fence of some sort would be necessary and they therefore disallow this item.

From the foregoing it follows that the Commissioners award the Lessees in full of their claim the sum of Tls. 1,390.55, being the total of the first two items thereof.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE, { Land
W. H. POATE, { Commissioners for
JAMES L. SCOTT. { 1901.

Shanghai, 14th September, 1901.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following is forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 14th Sept., 1901.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	145
Burglary	1
Cruelty to Animals	1
Embezzlement	2
Furious Riding and/or Driving	5
Gambling	3
Kidnapping	1
Larceny from Persons	5
" Dwellings, etc.	61
Miscellaneous Cases	404
Ricsha Licenses suspended	243
confiscated	173
Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended	198
Hand Cart	13
Beggars, Hawkers and Ragpickers ..	360

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police 1,615
Chinese dead bodies found in streets .. 4
Stray dogs captured .. 32

A. M. BOISRAGON, Capt.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Reports.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REPORT

for presentation to the shareholders at the Eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1901, at noon.

The General Managers have now to submit to the Shareholders, their Report on the Eighteenth year's working of the Company, ending June 30th, 1901.

With regard to the Debit Balance of last year, to meet which a sum equivalent was to be transferred from the Reserve Fund to credit of Profit and Loss Account, the General Managers, after taking counsel's opinion, found that the Articles of Association did not permit a transfer from Reserve Fund to meet losses, except only such sums as had been expended in Upkeep, Maintenance and Repairs of steamers during the year.

The sum, therefore, of \$57,288.31, which was the amount expended on this account during that year, has been transferred from Reserve Fund to the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

After paying all Running Expenses, Premia of Insurance, remuneration to the Consulting Committee and Auditors' fees, there remains a Net Profit of \$101,087.78: arrived at as follows:—

Profit on working for the year ...\$109,208.26
Add amount transferred from the Reserve Fund, being cost of repairs, upkeep and maintenance of steamers during the year ended June 30th, 1900 57,228.31

\$166,496.57
Deduct Debit Balance brought forward from 30th June, 1900 .. 65,408.79

Net profit...\$101,087.78

The Reserve Fund therefore is now \$173,899.07. after the transfer of the above sum of \$57,288.31.

The net profit, as above, it is, with the approval of shareholders, proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To write off, \$41,087.78 from the book values of the Company's property on 30th June last, and to pay a dividend of 6% on the capital of the Company, which will absorb a further \$60,000.00.

The General Managers and Consulting Committee venture to hope that the result will be considered satisfactory, in view of the low and unremunerative rates which have continued to rule on cargo to and from the coast and Formosa, coupled with the high price of fuel.

During the year, several of the Company's steamers have been chartered at times to the Government, to which fact is due a very large part of the profit now shown.

A keen competition is still carried on by steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, who

have, in addition to their steamers running to Formosa, placed a regular boat on the Foochow line, thereby cutting into the Company's trade with that port. The General Managers have from time to time approached the management of this line, with the view of advancing rates on the coast and at Tamsui, but up to the present no satisfactory arrangement has been come to.

The steamers of the Company have been maintained in a state of thorough efficiency, and are in first class order.

The amounts appearing as freights due and Accounts receivable on 30th June, have all been collected, with the exception of a sum of \$13,727.16, still due from the late Amoy Agents, which is gradually being reduced, and against which the Company has ample security.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last General Meeting, the Hon. J. J. Keswick, and Mr. J. A. Mackay have resigned their seats, and the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving and Mr. C. H. Thompson have been invited to fill the respective vacancies on the board. The Committee now consists of Messrs. R. Shewan, C. S. Sharp, C. H. Thompson, and the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, who all retire in terms of the Articles of Association, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Mr. J. H. Cox, having resigned his position as auditor, Mr. W. H. Potts has been asked to fill the vacancy. The present accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Gaskell and W. H. Potts who retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th June, 1901.

Liabilities.	\$
Capital Account:—	
20,000 Shares at \$50.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	173,899.07
Underwriting Account of the Company.....	62,915.88
Sundry Accounts Payable	47,086.41
Unpaid dividends	36.00
Unpaid bonus.....	138.00
Profit and Loss Account	101,087.78
	1,385,163.14

Assets.	\$
Value of the Co.'s	
Steamers Hailong, Formosa, Haitan, Thales, Haimun & Haiching	1,054,203.16
Value of Buoys and Moorings at Swatow, Amoy, Tamsui and Hongkong, Steam Launch & Wharf at Hongkong	58,970.44
	1,113,173.60

Loans on Mortgage	60,500.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	65,337.63
Value of Coal in Stock	990.00
Freights due 30th June 1901	78,649.18
Sundry Accts. Receivable from Agencies, etc.....	63,575.82
Cash in hand	936.91
	1,385,163.14

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 30th June, 1901.	
To Balance of Profit and Loss Account (30th June 1900).....	\$ 65,408.79
" Remuneration to General Managers for Office Expenses, for 12 months	10,000.00
" Remuneration to Consulting Committee for 12 months.....	2,000.00
" Auditors' fees	600.00
" Exchange account	918.43
" Balance	101,087.78
	\$180,015.00

By Reserve fund account, amount transferred, being cost of repairs, up-keep and maintenance of steamers during the year ended 30th June 1900 ...\$	57,288.31
" Coal account	2,301.35
" Interest on mortgage account	3,790.33
" General interest account	1,042.85
" Bonuses received.....	548.37
" Profit on running the Company's steamers during the year	115,043.79
	\$180,015.00

We have compared the above statements with the books and vouchers of the Company, and have found the same in accordance therewith.

W. H. GASKELL } Auditors.
W. H. POTTS }
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1901.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Forty-third Report of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited (Yokohama Shokin Ginko), presented to the shareholders at the Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting, held at the Head Office, Yokohama, on Tuesday, 10th September, 1901.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

GENTLEMEN:—The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ending June 30th, 1901.

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past Half-year, including yen 404,339 brought forward from last Accounts, amount to yen 6,423,931 of which yen 4,526,850 have been deducted for Current Expenses, Interests, &c., leaving a balance of yen 1,897,081.

The Directors now propose that yen 200,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to yen 8,510,000. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 780,000 on old shares and yen 390,000 on new shares making a total of yen 1,170,000.

The Balance, yen 527,081, will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

NAGATANE SOMA, Chairman.

Head Office, Yokohama, 10th Sept., 1901.

BALANCE SHEET.

Liabilities.	Y.
Capital paid up	18,000,000
Reserve Fund	8,310,600
Reserve for doubtful debts.....	328,190
Reserve for new building.....	214,890
Deposits current, fixed, etc.)	45,036,082
Bills payable, bills rediscounted, acceptances, and other sums due by the Bank.....	76,711,597
Dividends unclaimed	4,483
Amount brought forward from last account.....	404,339
Net profit for the past half-year ..	1,492,743
	Yen 150,502,324

Assets.	Y.
Cash Account—	Y.
In hand	6,148,930
At Bankers	4,758,559
Investments in public securities.....	24,286,474
Bills discounted, loans, advances, etc.	35,076,046
Bills receivable and other sums due to the Bank.....	79,504,428
Bullion and foreign money	88,570
Bank premises, properties, furniture, etc.	639,317
	Yen 150,502,324

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Y.
To Current expenses, &c.	4,526,850
„ Reserve Fund	200,000
„ Dividend—	
yen 6 per Share for 120,000 Old Shares=yen 780,000 ; and	
yen 3 per Share for 120,000 New Shares=yen 390,000	1,170,000
„ To Balance carried forward to next Account	527,081
	Yen 6,423,931
By Balance brought forward 31st Dec., 1900	404,338
„ Amount of Gross Profits for the half-year ending 30th June, 1901	6,019,593
	Yen 6,423,931

We have examined the above Accounts in detail, with the Books and Vouchers of the Bank and the Returns from the Branches and Agencies, and find them to be correct. We have further inspected the Securities, &c., of the Bank, and also those held on account of Loans, Advances, &c., and find them all to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Bank.

SHINOBU TAJIMA } Auditors.
FUKUSABURO WATANABE, }

Amusements.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

COUNTRY CLUB v. S. C. C.

The annual match between the Country Club and the Shanghai Cricket Club was concluded on Wednesday at the Country Club under adverse circumstances as regards the weather, and resulted in a victory for the Country Club. There were very few spectators, as it was generally supposed that the wet weather would prevent play. White and Biron for the Country Club beat Stewart and Byrne easily, scoring 6—1 each sett. Biron again distinguished himself by brilliant and bold play, which contributed largely to the victory gained, but he was most ably supported by White, who played that steady and effective game which makes him probably the best doubles player in Shanghai. Ramsay was in much better form than on the previous day, so that he and his partner Fleet had little difficulty in defeating Fearon and Beeston by 6—0 and 6—2. The result left the Country Club victors by one sett. Fearon and Beeston made a game struggle, but were quite out-matched by the opponents they met. It should be remembered that they took the place, at the last moment, of better players who were unable to compete.

The Country Club have now won this match for three years in succession.

LAWN BOWLS.

The final round of the Shanghai Recreation Club Lawn Bowls (Doubles) competition was played off on Monday. The match was between Messrs. Emerson and Turnbull and Messrs. Currie and Hay, and resulted in a victory for the former by 21 to 12.

CUSTOMS RIFLE MEETING AND SPORTS.

In spite of weather vile enough to weigh down the most equable and optimistic temperament the mid-autumn Rifle meeting of the Customs Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on Friday was a success in every respect. As Captain Lanning remarked, the elements, however bad they were, had no damaging effect on the spirits of the Customs men. They shot, lying prone on the saturated ranges, all the morning, had tiffin, resumed shooting until nearly half-past four o'clock, and then entered with zest and ardour into a variety of sports. These sports were witnessed by a number of ladies, who enjoyed the experience as much as—well, say the dozens of ricsha coolies who formed a gallery of interested spectators. Considering the bad light and the general drawbacks set up by the weather the shooting was excellent, and the competitors entered into the contest for the various prizes with the utmost keenness and, as all true sportsmen do on such occasions, with the greatest good will. At the conclusion of the sports the cups were presented to the different winners by Mrs. Lanning, Captain Lanning made a few appropriate remarks, hearty cheers were given for the principal promoters of the meeting and the prize donors, and then everyone went away home. The success of the meeting was due in large measure to

Lieutenant Wade, who worked hard to see that everything was carried out in a proper way, and did all he could to make the time a pleasant one for the visitors. Appended are the names of the victors of the shooting competitions and the sports. —

Rifle Meeting.

200 yards Handicap.—1 sighting shot and 7 shots. 3rd class Targets, Standing or Kneeling.

Cup presented by J. A. Van Aalst, Esquire.

1.....Private Schregardus.

300 yards.—1 sighting shot and 7 shots. 3rd class Targets, Prone.

Part of September Monthly Cups.

1.....Private Richardson (class A).

400 yards, File Competition.—1 sighting shot and 7 shots. 2nd class Targets, Prone.

2 Cups presented by the Lady relatives of Members of the Company.

1.....Privates Antoncich and Tipp.

500 yards.—1 sighting shot and 7 shots. 2nd class Targets, Prone.

Remainder of September Monthly Cups.

1.....Private Bruce (class B).

600 yards Handicap.—1 sighting shot and 7 shots. 1st class Targets, Prone.

Cup presented by F. E. Taylor, Esquire.

1.....Private Christiansen.

FIRST AGGREGATE.—The highest total individual score in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, not counting Handicaps or Sighting Shots.

Cup presented by Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G.

1.....Private Antoncich.

SECOND AGGREGATE.—The second highest total individual score in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, not counting handicaps or sighting shots.

Cup presented by Robt. E. Bredon, Esquire.

2.....Private Hare.

CONSOLATION AGGREGATE.—The highest total individual score (in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, not counting Handicaps or sighting shots) that has not qualified for any prize.

Value \$5, presented by Sergt. Lowder.

1.....Private Thompson.

Sports.

100 Yards Race.—Private Pinkerton.

Three-Legged Race—Distance 200 yards. —Privates St. Croix and Putnam.

Ricsha Race.

Conditions:—Enter in pairs, one man occupies ricsha, the other pulls him to 700 yards mound from 800 yards mound: First man get out and second man get in: put up hood and apron: First man pulls ricsha back to the 800 yards mound.

1.....Private Christiansen and Anderson.

Putting the Shot.—Private Hare.

Tug of War. 6 Men from each Section.

Section 2 beat section 1, and section 3 beat section 4. The winners of these two heats then pulled off, section 3 being the winners.

SHOOTING.

H.M.S. ARETHUSA v. U. S. S. MONADNOCK.

A rather interesting shoot took place on Tuesday afternoon on the Rifle Range between teams of 11 men a side from H. M. S. Arethusa and the U. S. S. Monadnock. Both teams used their own rifles, and the Americans sustained a crushing defeat by 337 points. The lowest shoot of the eleven men of each team was counted out. The ranges were 300, 500 and 600 yards.

S.V.C.

The Artillery usual monthly competitions were fired on Sunday at 700 yards' and 800 yards' ranges in beautiful weather, but a somewhat difficult wind prevented high scoring. Twenty-two members competed, of which sixteen were in B class. Q.M.S. Bourke heads the list with a good sixty,

Corporal Mackintosh falling short by one point of top score, with a splendid 32 at 800 yards. The Cup in A class is won for the first time by Gunner E. H. Lynch with 54.

In B class, Gunner T. A. S. Cameron, with 49, takes the Cup, next best score being made by Gunner McAlister, who started with 32 at 700 yards, but finished with a poor 17 at the long range.

A CLASS SCORES.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Q. M. S. Bourke	33	27	60†
Corpl. Mackintosh	27	32	59*
Sergt. Wilson	25	30	55*
Gun. Lynch	27	27	54
Capt. Marshall	30	23	53
B. S. M. Mellows	28	24	52*
Gun. J. W. Cameron	24	23	47
Sergt. Arthur	31	12	43

* Handicapped 12 points.

† " " 6 "

A CLASS AGGREGATES.

Q. M. S. Bourke	123
Corpl. Mackintosh	117
Sergt. Wilson	111
Gun. Lynch	107
Capt. Marshall	102
B. S. M. Mellows	100

B CLASS SCORES.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Gun. T. A. S. Cameron	28	11	49
" McAlister	32	17	49*
Sergt. H. B. Emerson	16	27	43*

* Handicapped 6 points.

B CLASS AGGREGATES.

Gun. McAlister	97
Sergt. H. B. Emerson	93
" Jackson	80
Gun. T. A. S. Cameron	78
" Jones	74
" Symons	72

CRICKET.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

Ill times have fallen upon Scottish cricket in Shanghai. Since 1893 it has bowed to English superiority—a superiority so great that the least of the successive defeats was by three wickets. The history of the past eight years repeated itself on Saturday, when the 28th international match was played on the Shanghai Cricket Club ground, and Scotland could only compile 86, to which England replied with 183 for four wickets. There was none of that enthusiastic interest, that warm partisanship among the spectators that used to characterise the fixture. The attendance was no greater than at any ordinary match, and, from the point of view of interest, this was to some extent justifiable, for the overmastering superiority of the English team put the issue almost beyond doubt. This was most sharply noticeable in the bowling, for Scotland had practically only one bowler—K. J. McEuen—to pit against some of the best batsmen in Shanghai.

Friday's inclement weather made the playing of the match somewhat doubtful, but Saturday luckily proved to be a splendid day for cricket. Scotland sent in their first men, K. J. McEuen and J. U. Buchanan, at eleven o'clock, and at first it seemed that a good score might be made. They played the bowling of Potter and Mann well, and this was maintained when Rose succeeded Buchanan. They had lost two wickets for 61 runs when the "rot" set in, and balls flew merrily until the tenth man succumbed with the score at 86. One unsatisfactory point there was in the innings—the manner of Anton's getting out. He evidently imagined that the ball had been

returned to the bowler by the wicket-keeper, and left his crease. A. E. Lanning, however, had held it for some reason, and promptly stumped him. There were found those to argue that the ball should have been returned smartly, and to lament a condition of things which permits an accident of this sort.

England sent in G. F. Lanning, and A. E. Lanning, and of these the former did not remain long. His brother was joined by Price, who played well for his 19 while A. E. Lanning made handsome play all round the wicket. Weippert followed Price, but his coming did not change the score, and then Potter came out, and, with A. E. Lanning, made a long stand. Potter put together 60 by free hitting, but it must be admitted that he had a great deal of luck. Buchanan to some extent made up for this by catching him finely, but when Potter left, the score stood at 159, with A. E. Lanning still in. Mann was the last to come out, and he and Lanning carried the total to 183 before failing light made the drawing of stumps a necessity.

The following are the scores and analysis:—

SCOTLAND.

K. J. McEuen, l-b-w., b. Mann	23
J. U. Buchanan, l-b-w., b. Mann	13
Capt. Rose, b. G. F. Lanning	26
W. J. Turnbull, c. Farbridge, b. Lanning ..	0
E. O. Cumming, b. Mann	1
D. R. McEuen, st. A. E. Lanning, b. G. F. Lanning	0
R. Macgregor, b. Mann	0
A. E. Stewart, not out	13
Stanley, st. A. E. Lanning, b. G. F. Lanning	1
A. S. Anton, run out	9
H. E. Campbell, b. Mann	0

86

ENGLAND.

G. F. Lanning, st. Macgregor, b. K. J. McEuen	6
A. E. Lanning, not out	68
Capt. Price, b. K. J. McEuen	19
W. H. Weippert, b. K. J. McEuen ..	0
F. W. Potter, c. Buchanan, b. D. R. McEuen	60
J. Mann, not out	13
Byes 15, n-b. 2	17

183

A. P. Wood, J. B. Walsh, R. C. Farbridge, W. K. Stanion, and A. J. Wicks did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SCOTLAND.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Potter	10	5	18	0
Mann	17.4	5	47	5
G. F. Lanning ..	8	0	21	4

ENGLAND.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
K. J. McEuen ..	18	2	45	3
Stewart	6	0	26	0
Cumming	7	2	16	0
D. R. McEuen ..	13	2	42	1
Turnbull	6	1	20	0
Rose	3	0	17	0

Rose and Cumming each bowled a no-ball.

YACHT RACES.

(FROM "SPORT AND GOSSIP.")

Only four boats started in the senior class yesterday, the Winsome, handled by Mr. H. Sampson, the Spoodrift and the Violet, in the absence of the Commodore and the Vice-Commodore, being steered respectively by Mr. T. A. Clark and Mr. A. L. Hall, Mr. Smedley with a full crew of shifting ballast endeavouring to steer the Lucile to victory. On a strong flood tide with the wind from the N.E. the A Class boats got away covered almost by the proverbial blanket. The Winsome, in the middle of the stream, had perhaps the best of the start and, getting a better wind as well as a slight slant in the tide rip, worked

out a lead of some dozen lengths before the junks were reached. The Spoodrift, whose skipper considered "discretion the better part of valour," started with a reef down, and though she held her position second to the leader until the junks were fairly negotiated, this loss of sail area materially told against her in the long run, as the finishing times clearly indicate. Running before the wind, surprising to say, the Violet held her own with the "skimming dishes" and a judicious blanketing of the Lucile doubtless helped her in achieving a saving of time in the handicap race against this craft. The Winsome was in a great hurry at the start of the race, but having achieved a lead did not seem to worry much about increasing same, and by an unnecessary gybe in Arsenal Reach lost considerably. The stakeboat was rounded in the following order:—

Winsome	3h. 54m. 00secs.
Lucile	3h. 56m. 24secs.
Violet	3h. 57m. 11secs.
Spoondrift	3h. 59m. 15secs.

Sheets being hauled in for the beat back the Lucile was overhauled in the Pagoda reach by the Violet, the Winsome, excellently sailed by Mr. H. Sampson, having somewhat increased her lead. This order was maintained up to the finishing line which was crossed in the following times:—

Winsome	4h. 52m. 15secs.
Violet	4h. 59m. 20secs.
Lucile	5h. 1m. 55secs.
Spoondrift ..	5h. 6m. 45secs.

Which with rating allowances of Spoodrift, scratch, giving the Violet 29 secs., the Winsome 5 minutes and the Lucile 7 mins. 10 secs., makes the corrected times:—

Winsome	2h. 17m. 15secs.
Lucile	2h. 24m. 45secs.
Violet	2h. 28m. 51secs.
Spoondrift	2h. 36m. 45secs.

The Winsome accordingly once again secures the Rating Prize. The Commodore's boat, however, even in his absence has once again succeeded in holding her own on the usual handicap allowance, for with the Winsome allowing 8 minutes to the Violet, Lucile, and Spoodrift the corrected times are as follows:—

Violet	2h. 21m. 20secs.
Winsome	2h. 22m. 15secs.
Lucile	2h. 23m. 55secs.
Spoondrift ..	2h. 28m. 48secs.

The B. Class boats went away to a lovely start at 2.15 p.m., the Madcap, Merlin, and Leven being the only competitors. An open race to the stake boat resulted in the Madcap gaining a slight advantage, the Merlin hanging close on her quarter with the Leven well within hail. The corrected finishing times were as follow:—

Madcap	2h. 28m. 45secs.
Leven	2h. 29m. 20secs.
Merlin	2h. 31m. 00secs.

The Leven being allowed one minute by the two other boats saves her time for the Handicap Prize, a popular win for Mr. E. T. Byrne, her energetic skipper.

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produces organic disease."—*The Humanitarian*. In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

Correspondence.

THE PROTOCOL AND TARIFF REVISION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The following bears chiefly on the clauses in the Peace Protocol having reference to the proposed new tariff, which I think will be of interest to a large number of your subscribers. I hope, therefore, you will see your way to publish it, as it may lead to some discussion on very important points.

PROTOCOL CONUNDRUMS.

Article VI (a) 1 Writerveryanxious
Haikwan tael = £3 to know where Hai-
sterling. kwan taels can be converted at this rate.

The raising of the actual tariff on imports to an effective five per cent is consented to on the following conditions:—

The putting into operation of that increase will commence two months after the date of the signature of the present protocol, and there will only be exception for merchandise en route at the latest six days after that date (i.e., six days after the 7th November).

The words "after the date of signature" could only have been used to determine the date of putting into operation. It is clear that an interval of two months is provided for, between the date of the signature and the date on which the new tariff is to come into operation.

If the so-called official announcement is authentic it upsets this two months interval as regards operators in England, and reduces it to one day, and as regards operators in India and America (via the Pacific) to about one month, while local operators get nearly the full two months. This is obviously unfair, and could never have been intended.

All the duties on importations levied ad valorem will be converted into specific duties as far as it is possible to do so, and with the least delay. (Here comes the basis of valuation.) Until the result of that conversion is known the duties will be imposed ad valorem.

This implies that that are other than ad valorem duties, which is undoubtedly the case at present, so, if this applies to ad valorem duties now levied, all specific duties now paid should continue until the new specific duties have been arranged. This reading, however, does not tally with the condition that an effective five per cent ad valorem duty shall come into operation on 7th November, with certain exceptions as regards merchandise en route.

The above remarks I think clearly show that there is something radically wrong, either with the protocol itself, or with the translation of it which recently appeared in the local Press. Meanwhile it seems to be impossible to get any reliable information on the subject, as all local officials are apparently left as much in the dark as

Yours, etc.,

BRITISH MERCHANT.

25th September.

TRAMWAYS IN SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of the forthcoming meeting of the Ratepayers to discuss the question of Tramways, it may be well to consider the principal points and objections raised by the Municipal Council.

1st.—The point is raised that Tramways are going to diminish the Municipal revenue by reducing the number of wheelbarrows and rickshas. It is a well-recognised fact, which has been practically proven, that the more facilities you give the public the greater will they make use of them. When elevated railroads were proposed in New York city it was a foregone conclusion that this meant ruination to the surface railways and to the shop businesses along the streets traversed by the elevated roads, but strange as it may appear, although the elevated roads carried hundreds of thousands, paying large dividends, the surface railways did a constantly increasing business, their stocks steadily increased, and they are amongst the solid investments in that city to-day. The shopkeepers' business increased, as also the value of the property. It is generally conceded that railroads cannot compete against water traffic, yet railway history shows us the best paying railroads are those which run parallel with rivers.

While we may not be able to reason it out, I am of the opinion that ricksha and wheelbarrow licences will probably increase with the advent of Tramways, and the only perceptible difference will be felt by the ricksha and barrow coolies, who will have shorter trips to make.

As regards the question of our electric system, telephone, electric lights, etc., I think all non-practical Ratepayers can rest on the assurance that if Tramways are possible in other cities where the above are more numerous and complicated, Tramways are possible in Shanghai.

I am, etc.,

RATEPAYER.

24th September.

EUROPEANS IN FORMOSA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On recently returning from a six-months' sojourn in the Chianghoa region, I came to know that there had been some writing to the newspapers about the Japanese treatment of foreigners in Formosa, and as my residence here began thirty years ago, I hope it will not be considered unseemly for me to ask your kind insertion of a few remarks on the subject.

It may help to a better understanding of things to note that the foreign community in Formosa is mostly to be found in the two northern ports of Tamsui and Twatutia, the others being located at Tainan in the south; with the exception of two missionaries whose station lies about eighty miles to the north of this.

Moreover, while the mission staff at Tainan numbers fourteen adults when all together—sixteen, including the two just referred to—their official and commercial fellow-residents number collectively only about five. Nor is the smallness of the

latter class owing to oppressive measures being directed against them by our new rulers; because "the man in the street" knows that South Formosa business houses and those connected with them were steadily decreasing during many years before the island was ceded to Japan.

With regard to the foreign community in the north, I am not myself aware that public complaints have ever come from it about anything like petty persecution on the part of the Japanese. On the contrary, residents there seem to feel fairly content with their surroundings; at least, that was the impression produced on my mind when admitted to their kind hospitality on the occasion of my three visits within the past twelve months. I hope, too, it will not appear officious for me to add that last January they were much pleased at the Governor-General's recent gift of five hundred yen to their Photographic Club, and for his message that even the Emperor himself had graciously expressed an interest in its work.

Of course, we English Presbyterian missionaries in Formosa are better acquainted with what goes on further south; for thirty of our stations are scattered over Central Formosa, and as far inland as Pawlisia, while we have forty-three more between Kayi and the Tangkang River, besides four on the East coast and three on the Pescadores.

It need scarcely be added that our constant visitation of those stations brings us into direct contact with all classes of the people, and affords us exceptionally good opportunities of getting to know what is taking place. A glimpse of this is seen in the fact that during my recent stay in Chianghoa, I had to see to the registration of no fewer than fourteen deeds of Church property, a troublesome piece of work which could never have been put through had not the officials at the various district offices acted in a most obliging and helpful way.

In looking, then, at the charges which recent anonymous writers have been bringing against the Japanese for their treatment of foreigners in Formosa, I should like to single out for comment one complete crucial statement from "An Occasional Correspondent" to the Hongkong "China Mail" of 23rd June. After attempting to establish a somewhat far-fetched connection between the Boxer programme in China and such incidents as the intemperate language of a certain newspaper here which the authorities suspended some weeks ago, this correspondent goes on to say—the italics being his own: "My object, however, is not to describe or protest against any specific display of anti-foreign feeling, as affecting any given individual or group of persons, but to attempt to show how, during the last three years, this feeling has been initiated, fostered, and intensified against all foreigners and everything connected with them."

Now, before offering any remarks of my own on the question thus raised, I should like to quote a few words from published statements of two of my colleagues. Mr. Barclay has been associated with me here for twenty-six years, and what he says shows also how the suicidal conduct of the natives of Formosa, before they had any experience of Japanese rule, greatly increased the difficulties of the situation. He writes as follows: "About five years ago, at the close of the war between China and Japan, the island of Formosa was given over by treaty to the victors. The people of the land bitterly resented this action; and when, by order of the Emperor, all the mandarins left, they set up a republic of their own, and prepared to resist by force the coming of the Japanese. These latter sent at once a military force to the north end of the island, of which they took immediate possession. They then marched southward, fighting the people step by step till at last their armies converged on Tainanfu. A day was already fixed for the bombard-

ment of the city, which would certainly have resulted in great loss of life. But just at this moment the leaders of the movement fled, leaving the people helpless. There were then three members of our Mission in Tainanfu, and we were able so to mediate between the two parties that the city was peaceably occupied without loss of life on either side. It was fortunate for our Mission that we were able so to act, as it gained us the gratitude of both sides.

"The chief point of interest to us here is as to how the changed state of affairs affects Formosa as a Mission field. And on this point I am glad to be able to speak. Both as regards the people and as regards the rulers, we stand in a better position than in the old Chinese days.

"When I went to Formosa twenty-five years ago, a common taunt against the missionaries was that we were there to take possession of the island. Now this has all been changed. The people have no feeling of loyalty to their present rulers; they have no desire to maintain the present state of affairs. On the contrary, the objection they make is that our country would not take possession of Formosa when the people all wished that we should. And not only are those prejudices removed, but, in contrast to the behaviour of the Japanese, the people have come to appreciate the kind disposition of the missionaries. In many cases they are disposed to welcome rather than to resent the entrance of Christianity into their villages.

"So also in connection with our new rulers. They are a great improvement on the Chinese mandarins. The latter were, no doubt, required by law to tolerate Christianity, but they were ready to use underhand methods to hinder its successful propagation. The Japanese officials, on the other hand, even when not themselves Christians, know quite well that Christianity, as compared especially with Chinese heathenism, tends in the direction of civilisation, good order, and enlightenment, the very objects which they are to promote. Nor is this to them only a matter of theory. They have seen it exemplified in what they found in Formosa. When they took over the island, there were in all between 3,000 and 4,000 communicants [i.e. Church members] in it, besides a much larger number of adherents. And the Japanese officials, Christian and non-Christian, bear testimony to the fact that, wherever they found Christianity established and a Christian community existing, there the people were more honest, truthful and law-abiding than their heathen neighbours. Some of these officials are themselves Christians, and have become good friends and helpers. And those who are not themselves Christians and might possibly regret to see Christianity making much progress among their fellow-countrymen in Japan proper, feel less jealousy as to its spread amongst their Chinese fellow-subjects. Especially, perhaps, have the results of the work carried on among the civilised aborigines of the island impressed them; as it has been, even from a worldly point of view, the salvation of those tribes, giving to them a greater manliness and independence.

"Of course, there are other elements in the situation less favourable to our work, which would require to be taken into account in a complete detailed view of the state of the case. But that the hopeful view taken above is on the whole a correct one, seems to be proved by the recent history of our Mission. Before the Japanese occupation, the number of adult baptisms was about one hundred or more annually. Three years ago, the number amounted to 156. Two years ago, the number rose to 241. Last year the number was over 360. During these three years the number of places for worship and of hearers and adherents also greatly increased. So that

in South Formosa, the field for missionary labour is at present very hopeful." (Ecumenical Missionary Conference, New York, 1900. Vol. I., p. 533.)

The other testimony is from Dr. Anderson, who is in his twenty-third year of service as the respected medical man of our Mission; and who, like Mr. Barclay, is a thoroughly trustworthy witness on the matters in question. While writing from Tainan last January, he says:—"Interest here, as at home, is largely concentrated on the Boxer troubles in the north of China. Everything is quiet throughout the island, but there can be little doubt but that, had we still been under mandarin rule, the case would have been very different.

"The Japanese appear to be getting a better hold of Formosa of late. They are beginning to understand the people, and their rule is more temperate than formerly. They are consequently less disliked by the natives generally. Besides, the immigration from Japan brings a better type of character than we had at first. The coarse coolie element no longer predominates, and it is noticeable that there are fewer Japanese in a state of intoxication to be seen upon the streets than was the case a year or two ago. All this bodes well for the future peace of the island and for the harmonious relations of the two peoples.

"Some very decided benefits from the new rule are also apparent. For one thing heathen bigotry on the part of the Chinese is not so intense, and public persecution of Christianity at least is practically a thing of the past. I suppose we would be free, so far as any fear of opposition from the people is concerned, to erect places of worship anywhere throughout the island.

"The 'fung-shui' superstition also received its death-blow when Formosa changed hands, and a proof of this which must have appealed powerfully to the natives was the piercing of the City wall lately for the railway between here and the south. In the old days, the idea of such a thing would have made Chinamen stand aghast in horror; now it is regarded, outwardly at least, as a matter of course. There is no doubt also that the Chinese generally are better off since the transfer of the island; for labour is more remunerative, and produce of all kinds obtains higher prices." (The Monthly Messenger of the Presbyterian Church of England, for March, 1901, p. 73.)

I hope I have not drawn too largely on the reader's patience by quoting these lengthened extracts. Some persons may think that much of what they contain is irrelevant here, but my point is this: If an extensive missionary work, covering two-thirds of the island, and administered by three times as many foreigners as those belonging to the mercantile class, is not only tolerated, but even encouraged, and this by officials who could easily put obstacles in the way, then I say that the position of "An Occasional Correspondent" in his statement of 22nd June is untenable, and that he cannot himself be regarded as a reliable guide in forming public opinion on the matters now under discussion.

The puzzle to me is that this self-appointed spokesman on our behalf should exert himself so much in ransacking for materials to build up a case against the officials of Formosa, and especially against its Chief Civilian, Dr. Goto*; and, while I have no desire to be uncharitable, it will not cause much surprise for me to state that others besides myself would be sorry if this sort of thing should go forth amongst cultivated Orientals as a sample of the way in which English gentlemen usually act.

* The gentleman who was so severely censured by Dr. W. Wykeham Myers in the "North-China Herald" for 23rd October, 1899.

Further, I venture to say that the prospect which "An Occasional Correspondent" has had placed before him of moving "semi-public bodies like the Chambers of Commerce and the China Association" that they may impress his views on the British Government, does not concern the Japanese very much; and for this reason, that, besides being shrewd men of business, those connected with such bodies, like our own Mission Convener, the late Mr. Hugh M. Matheson, of 3, Lombard Street, also sensible men of honour, who believe in both sides of the "Live and let live" principle; and who, therefore, deal very discriminatingly with the cases which are brought before them.

By the way, to some individuals it may have seemed as if the very foundations were beginning to shake when, in his issue of 22nd June, the Editor of the "China Mail," "relying absolutely and confidently on the bona fides of our correspondent," promised to begin his agitation by printing the contents of certain mysteriously important documents which had come into his possession.

I humbly think, however, that "Our Correspondent" never rendered the Chief of the Civil Administration here more effective service than by getting someone to prepare those documents for publication; for, let any man first carefully read even the version of Dr. Goto's words as given in the "China Mail" of 25th June, *et sequitur*, and then compare it with, say, the contributions of "Our Correspondent" for 23rd March and 22nd June. Readers themselves can follow out the contrast, my own one word about the matter being that, in the former set of documents, we see no trace of the sea-lawyer, or of any desire to further mere personal ends, but the working of a mind which is accustomed to grapple with large complex problems; so much so that whether we accept Dr. Goto's conclusions or reject them, few will deny that he states his case with consummate ability as well as with fairness, and exactly in the way which every lover of his own country would wish to do.

Why is it, then, that those who favour "the open door" and "spheres of influence" denounce so vehemently this public and calmly-reasoned advocacy of a Japanese scholar and diplomat for closer relations between China and Japan? I leave others to furnish the few plain answers which could be given to that question; only asking them to remember that honourable rivalry in trade, coupled with frank acknowledgment of all generally-conceded national rights, is a maxim which has never received very much countenance from men like the British Philistine or Mr. Pecksniff.

But my letter has already got beyond ordinary limits and must be concluded with two remarks. (1) It is quite admitted that recent changes have wrought to the disadvantage of a very few well-to-do Europeans in South Formosa; such changes, for example, as the camphor production having been taken under Government control, the Japanese supplanting of our welcome but high-tariffed little s.s. *Thales* by a mail steamer of their own, and the hopeful attempt now being made by them to monopolise the profits of the sugar trade. Surely, however, evolutions of this kind are but "the fortune of war" and should excite neither surprise nor ill-feeling in the mind of any right-thinking person. (2) My own belief is that a more sympathetic attitude would be shown towards the Formosa Administration by outsiders were it known how much they have done since Dr. Goto's arrival for the betterment of all classes of the people. It is within my knowledge that millions of dollars have been spent on Survey-work, Road-making, Trolley and Railway lines, Postal Telegraph and Telephone stations, Military,

Police, and Civil establishments, besides large Government outlay on Common and Higher Schools, Hospitals and Lighthouses; as well as in providing a regular service of steamers round the island and to the Pescadores.

And let it be observed that all this is but a harbinger of still greater progress in the near future; because I am convinced that Formosa will yet become a most valuable possession; and that, so far as my observation goes, the servants of the Government are faithfully and without noise striving to hasten the consummation. It is possible that readers who see nothing amiss in the irresponsible fault-finding of "An Occasional Correspondent" may regard any such word of commendation from me as being in bad form. Still, there are times when, like the early Christians, "one cannot but speak of the things which we have seen and heard."

I am, etc.

W. CAMPBELL.

Tainan, Formosa, 28th August, 1901.

THE LAUNCH OF THE KIANGKWAN.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I see by the report of the Sual that the launch of the Kiangkwan was unsuccessful, and that she is now in a rather worse position than before. This may be so from their point of view at (say) three quarters of a mile distance, but when I left the Kiangkwan a few days ago she was in a good position and perfectly safe.

In a previous report someone spoke of the Kiangkwan being launched by means of rollers. It would require pretty good rollers and soil better than our Bund to bear the weight of about 1,000 tons, which is about the weight of the vessel without coal or water on board.

Will you now permit me to give you a few particulars. On the evening of the 20th of July the vessel was by some mischance run ashore in Tunglin Reach, exactly at a right angle to the river bank. She ran on about two hundred and forty feet, and up two feet seven inches out of water bodily, at unfortunately the highest stage of the river. The water just beginning to fall, attempts were made to tow the vessel off, which proved to be unsuccessful. The Company made arrangements with the Pootung branch of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. to send men and materials to launch the vessel as soon as the water receded enough to permit work to be started. Mr. Mauchan, assisted by Mr. Boeher, were the representatives of the Dock Company, and were in charge of all launching operations. As the water fell very slowly one month was lost before anything could be done.

I will now try to give you an idea of the amount of work that had to be done before attempting to launch the Kiangkwan. As soon as the water fell enough to show dry ground at the forward end of the vessel preparations were made for blocking up and supporting her as in a shipyard, but in front of the vessel was a depression in the land forming a small lake of about three acres, and from three to four feet deep. The water from this rose in springs in the works, and therefore the lake had to be pumped dry, which was done by ditches and Chinese pumps. The first ground was turned on the 27th August, and the excavations carried on from the level of the ground at the stern to a depth of 5 feet 8 inches at the after end, so as to get the necessary declination for launching ways. As the earth was cut away, so wooden blocks were placed under the keel, and bilges—the same as if in dock. As the work proceeded great difficulty was found, as water springs rose in the

works, which were now below the level of the river. It was decided to build a coffer-dam from the stern of the vessel nearly as far as the paddle wheels. This was done, and proved to be quite a success, as then the whole of the earth could be removed. The work of laying the ways pushed on with all speed, as the river was beginning to fall very fast, five or six inches per day.

The last 100 feet near the river, the soil was very porous. As soon as the top soil was removed the remainder became a regular quagmire and men were working up to their knees, and often had to be assisted out. This last part proved to be the most difficult to deal with, so as to get a foundation on which to lay the permanent launching ways. The foundation was made by laying planks forty feet in length quite close together—to spread the weight over as large a surface as possible—and planks on planks crossing at each layer. Then the ways were laid on them. The sliding ways came next, and all was wedged up as is seen at a launch at Pootung. All being fully completed, and everything looking hopeful, the coffer-dam was removed on the 14th September. Owing to a strong N.E. wind which had prevailed during the past four weeks a bad sea came rolling in under the vessel for a distance of 80 or 90 feet as soon as the dam was removed.

On Sunday, 15th September, at 10 a.m. as prearranged, and on the arrival of the steamer Kiangfoo, tow ropes were secured to the Kiangfoo, with the Leeyuen in readiness to assist if required. At 10 precisely the signal was given and the vessel let go. She glided away immediately with good speed until she had gone about one hundred and twenty feet, when she stopped, owing to the subsidence of the outer ends of the permanent ways in the soft mud. This allowed the vessel to settle on the river-bank at the after part, and the body of the vessel is still on the launching ways. Twenty feet more would have carried the vessel safely into the river, or had there been one foot more water she would have been launched. The vessel is perfectly safe, and the contour of the river-bank is rather more favourable to future operations as soon as the river falls enough to allow the work to be continued.

Subsidence of launching ways is not at all uncommon, even in old established yards, where sometimes many weeks are spent in laying the ways.

It may be of interest to point out that in preparing for launching the Kiangkwan more than three thousand tons of earth had to be removed by hand. The whole time used from start to finish was nineteen days. The representatives of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. deserve great credit for their good judgment and energy in carrying out their work so expeditiously and without any deviation from their first plan of work. Hoping soon to see the Kiangkwan in Shanghai,

I am, etc.,

A SPECTATOR.

27th September.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating, and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and if you have never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

(3b) alt 28my-02 384 29th May, 1901.

THE FLOODS AT KIUKIANG.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Kiukiang does not exhibit an array of mat huts for the shelter of refugees from inundated districts, such as embellish the suburban hills of Wuhu. We see numbers of destitute women with famished-looking children begging in the streets. If we search out their retreats they will be found in the sheds and passage-ways of the temples or the cells and courts of the examination halls. The sights spread out might not be considered decorative for our home churches and public buildings, but as long as such things remain in His own sight we need not suppose the Master's whip of cords would be turned against churches encouraging such a style of art within their precincts.

The view of so much congregated misfortune may well prove too much of a shock to our finer emotions, if they are not kept in athletic training, and the "Danforth Memorial Hospital," near the south gate of the city, will furnish opportunity to exercise them with more moderation. This is a mission hospital of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in charge of two Chinese ladies who are regularly qualified physicians, having received their credentials from Michigan University, Ann Arbor, U.S.A. They have now completed five years successful practice among their country women in Kiangsu province.

The additional stress upon their resources occasioned by the refugee women and children during July and August was so great, that had not the foreign and Chinese communities come to the rescue with liberal contributions, the hospital would needs have been closed for a time to overtake its finances.

Upon hearing the condition of the institution, H.M. Consul, Mr. W. J. Clennell, sent out a circular asking subscriptions, and \$736 was handed to Drs. Stone and Kahn early in September. In addition they received \$50 from Bishop Moore of the M. E. Church. As they are unable to see and personally thank the donors for thus enabling them to go forward with their work, they desire to make this public acknowledgment and return thanks to all.

The following is the list of contributors in Kiukiang and Kuling.

Subscribers:—

	\$
Mr. Clennell.....	5.00
" Lovatt.....	5.00
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" Veiz.....	2.00
" Schwarzer.....	2.00
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„ Anguik	1.00
„ Rassomeson	2.00
„ Hunduse	2.00
„ Mackline	5.00
„ Kornoffroff	3.00
„ Shurgfa	1.00
„ Foster	5.00
„ Lamb	20.00

Total...\$211.00

From Chinese gentlemen resident in
Kiukiang.

Mr. Ko Fung-chau	\$110.00
„ Tung Chin-lao	100.00
„ Huang Shui-lin	100.00
„ Liu Mei-hiang	50.00
„ Kongkok Shautang	25.00
„ Kiusha Tehtang	30.00
„ Chen Mei-chen	20.00
„ Chitung Yutang	30.00
„ Liyin Hotang	40.00
„ Li Kwong-kee	20.00

Total...\$525.00

I am, etc.,

GERTRUDE HOWE.

THE STUMPING OF MR. ANTON.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to the manner in which Mr. Anton lost his wicket on Saturday your reporter says:—

"He evidently imagined that the ball had been returned to the bowler and left his crease, but A. E. Lanning had held it for some reason and promptly stumped him?"

What Mr. Anton imagined I cannot of course say, but the following facts show what he did. He played a ball back to mid-on where Walsh was fielding, and then followed it up a little. Walsh returned the ball sharply to the wicket-keeper. Anton seeing it coming, quickly got his bat down within the crease, and then still standing well outside his ground put his thumb to his nose and extended his fingers in the usual skirmishing order towards J. B. who had been so inconsiderate as to try to run him out.

All this was part of the by-play and was amusing enough to the field. What was still more amusing, however, was the movement which accompanied it. Still keeping a foot or so outside the crease Mr. Anton triumphantly flourished his bat over his head and as your report says was promptly stumped.

Between the time that the ball was played back and the putting down of the wicket not more than about five seconds could have elapsed. I have taken the trouble to go thus much into detail since your version might leave the impression of sharp practice. There was nothing of the kind. It was a piece of thoroughly good cricket, though after their first meriment had subsided, I feel sure

that there was not a man on the field who did not feel sorry that so admirable a bat as Mr. Anton is should have lost his wicket so.

I am, etc.,

THE UMPIRE.

30th September.

EXPLANATION AND MISAPPREHENSION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On arriving here yesterday and reading your issue of the 25th, I was astonished at what you had written under heading "Outrages on board Japanese steamers." This article is a gross exaggeration of what really took place. I have commanded this steamer since she was taken from the builders' hands in September, 1898, and this is the first occurrence of anything in the shape of trouble taking place, for hitherto perfect harmony has always existed and perfect discipline, which is still maintained.

The fact of the case is that there was simply an altercation between a steerage unmarried passenger on the ship's deck, and one of the firemen, and not in the steerage as reported, where none of the crew are allowed to enter, nor do they ever. This steerage passenger, with others of his sort, in their idle moments had been playing practical jokes with the firemen coming off watch, where they had been working in a temperature bordering on 140 degrees, and it culminated as jokes often do, especially at such an unseasonable time, with men dirty and worn out and illiterate at that, in a personal encounter. This steerage passenger was a Spaniard who aggravated and really assaulted the fireman first. The combatants were separated as soon as reported to the officers, and after it had been reported to me, within 15 minutes perfect peace reigned throughout the ship.

The Spaniard's injuries were so slight, merely scratches, that only simple treatment was necessary, and I may add that the same man walked ashore the next day at Honolulu, apparently as well as anyone on board.

No one deplores the use of the knife more than I do, and with Asiatics its use is as common as fists are with ourselves. However, this fireman is in prison now at Yokohama awaiting trial.

Trusting you will in justice to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and myself insert this letter at your earliest convenience, for I venture to think the Hongkong Maru's record will bear favourably for the past 3 years with anything afloat,

I am, etc.,

W. E. FILMER,
Commanding
S.S. Hongkong Maru.

30th September.

[The remarks referred to above were quoted from the "San Francisco Call," and included no comment of our own.—Ed.—"N.-C. Daily News."]

NEVER DESPAIR of being able to overcome the troubles of this world, for they will disappear like dew before the sun if we only look them squarely in the face. If you are afflicted with any bodily disease, give Holloway's Pills and Ointment a trial; they will afford speedy relief, and in time effect a cure. They are the best known remedies for all complaints. During the summer months many people are afflicted with bowel and liver disorders, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, low fevers, etc. These remedies are unequalled in such cases, and should therefore be the *Vade Mecum* of all who value sound health. They may be procured from all chemists and medicine vendors.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM HSIAO.)

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

27th September.

Decree granting request of Li Hung-chang and his colleagues of the Grand Secretariat that the old rule of requiring secretaries of the Six Boards to take charge of all recommendations from the provinces for the appointment, substantive as well as acting, of officials, before reporting said recommendations to the Throne and obtaining consent thereon, be changed and Viceroy and Governors of provinces be permitted to memorialise directly to the Throne on all matters referring to the appointment of substantive and acting officials within their respective jurisdictions. This new procedure will save much time and prevent unnecessary delay and inconvenience. All other matters of State requiring the consent of the Throne are to be memorialised upon, as usual, through the Grand Secretariat.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

26th September.

Funds for the Empress Dowager.

Northern dispatches to hand state that large sums of money destined for the use of the Empress Dowager—consisting of "tribute" from certain Viceroy and Governors who owed their respective advancements in official life and wealth to her—whilst en route for Peking in anticipation of the Court's return there have been stopped by special edict at Têchou, on the borders of Chihli and Shantung. The money is to be taken to K'ai-feng, Honan, to await the disposition of the Empress Dowager. The sums in question aggregate Tls. 6,000,000.

Return of the Special Ambassador to Japan.

The Manager of the China Merchants' S.S. Co. here has received a telegram from Tokio sent by the ex-Boxer Na Tung. Special Ambassador carrying the Letter of Apology to the Mikado, ordering that a special steamer be dispatched to Yokohama to take himself and suite straight to Tientsin. It appears that the mission will not call at Shanghai for obvious reasons, and it is also reported that Na Tung will probably start from Tientsin for K'ai-feng as soon as he arrives at the former place instead of going to Peking.

Military Officers en route to Japan.

Quite a large number of Chinese officials connected with the army organisations of the various provinces in the Yangtze Valley and South of that river have been recently arriving here in order to take steamer for Japan. These officials have been detailed by their respective Viceroy and Governors to proceed to Japan in response to the invitation of the Japanese Government to witness the autumn manoeuvres of the Mikado's Army, especially as the manoeuvres of previous years were found to be of much benefit to the Chinese officers who attended them by invitation at the time.

Of Interest to Amoy.

A Hsiao telegram states that the prefect Chang, who has been acting marine sub-prefect of Amoy and who has much to do with the International intercourse of the port, has had this post confirmed to him as substantive incumbent and will therefore occupy the marine sub-prefecture for at least the next three years.

27th September.

Manchu Subterfuges.

A Peking native correspondent in writing on the future policy of the Manchus considers that if the Foreign Powers think that their hostile operations in the North during last year, and a part of this, succeeded in striking terror into the hearts of the people actually in power in the Government, as well as forced a wholesome awe of the foreigner amongst the masses in the interior, will be greatly disappointed, for the Manchus are doing all they can in making the people of the empire believe that although the Allies may have been successful at first at Tientsin and Peking last year, their successes were but temporary, having been eventually compelled to evacuate the capital. The flight of the Court to Hsian is explained to the masses as a "Tour of Inspection" over the country, following the precedent made by Ch'in Shih-huang, the first Emperor of the Ch'in dynasty who, in B. C. 221 formed the whole of China into one Empire for the first time in the history of the country. "There had never been any such tour made by the present dynasty, and so the Empress Dowager taking advantage of the disturbances in the north embraced the opportunity to make a tour of inspection of the provinces north of the Yellow River. The very audacity of such a declaration of the Manchus makes it look like the truth in the minds of the ignorant people in the interior who actually firmly believe it to be so. Finally, to make things look all the more natural, the interdiction of the Foreign Powers on literary and military examinations in Peking for five years on account of the Boxer attacks last year on foreigners in the Imperial Prefecture of Shuntienfu, as Peking and vicinity is termed, is completely ignored and the masses are made to believe that owing to the disturbance in the Capital last year all the Imperial Examination Halls in Peking were entirely destroyed by the enemy (sic) and so the Empress Dowager is considering the feasibility of holding these Metropolitan examinations in some other province."

Railways and Telegraphs.

The "Sinwên-pao" states that certain foreigners (? Russians) who intend to build a railway between Peking and Kalgan have had the country between the two points recently carefully surveyed and the topography of the region mapped out. This work having been completed the route which the new railway is to take is being now decided upon. Apropos, the telegraph line between the same places which was completely destroyed by Boxers last year is now being reconstructed by the Chinese authorities, and it is expected will be ready for transmitting telegrams by the middle of November next.

The great seal of the new Foreign Ministry.

The Empress Dowager according to a Peking dispatch has given consent to the casting of a silver great seal for the new Foreign Ministry similar in form, weight and material to the great seals of the Six Boards. A drawing of the proposed great seal was recently presented by the Board of Rites to Prince Ching, Comptroller-General of the Ministry, for approval; on the right-hand half of the seal are the Chinese characters "Wai-wu-pu," or Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in ancient characters, on the left half running in parallel vertical lines are the Manchu characters having the same meaning.

Northern Reports.

We translate the following from the "Universal Gazette":—"When the troubles began last year with the Foreign Powers in the north the fast cruisers and other men-of-war of the Peiyang Squadron in the absence of safe, adequate harbour had to be

sent to join the Nanyang Squadron in the Yangtze (Kiangyin). Chinese-like, in lack of system, the presence of the Peiyang ships in the Yangtze was made the pretext of compelling the Viceroy at Nanking to pay the expenses of maintenance of these cruisers, which being unacceptable to the Southern Administration the latter tried to decline assuming the expenses and responsibilities of the Northern. As this could not be done properly at the time the Southern officials did the next best thing—dismissed the great majority of the officers and crews, those remaining acting the part of care-takers more than anything else. It is now rumoured from Peking that certain officials have suggested to the throne to turn over all the ships of the Peiyang Squadron to any Foreign Power or Powers who may wish to take them as part payment of the Chinese Indemnity (!) Further, that it is alleged that a certain high Ruspophile Mandarin is already in communication with the Russians to turn these vessels over to them on the terms above noted—with what result remains to be seen.

28th September.

The Fate of the Heir-Apparent.

A private telegram from a high mandarin with the Court at Hsian to his family at present residing here, states that at a recent secret meeting of the members of the Grand Council and Grand Secretariat before the Empress Dowager, the latter gravely and seriously informed them that she had been greatly disappointed in her former choice of the Heir Apparent, P'u Chün, and extremely mortified at the dissipated life he had led ever since his appointment in December, 1899, as the successor of Emperor Kuang Hsü—P'u Chün having broken every rule and precept laid down by the Imperial ancestors of the dynasty, without counting his constant violation of the rules and proprieties taught by the sages of old. Her Majesty, therefore, desired the advice of her ministers and exhorted each to speak boldly and frankly what they thought of P'u Chün, guaranteeing them from any harmful attempts of the partisans of the notorious Prince Tuan, P'u Chün's father. It was at last decided that when the Court arrived at Kaifeng in November next an Imperial edict should be issued formally disinheriting the Heir Apparent, cancelling the one issued at Peking just about two years ago, which, it will perhaps be remembered by readers of these columns, was accompanied by another one—supposed to be the Emperor's—declaring his occupancy of the Dragon Throne to be illegal.

The Sale of the Peiyang Squadron.

The "Universal Gazette" learns that it is the Chinese Government that desires to sell the new fast cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers of the Peiyang squadron to any Foreign Power desirous of reinforcing its fleet in Chinese waters, and that the Russians have offered five million roubles for them. Enquiries made of local mandarins by a member of this staff have elicited the reply that the Chinese Government at Hsian is seriously considering the Russian offer, and that a favourable answer will most likely be made in regard to it.

An Unfortunate Ex-Official.

A private letter received from a reliable source at Peking by a Chinese official of high rank residing here, contains an account of what H.E. Te Hsing, ex-Governor of Kiangsi, an intelligent and well-informed Manchu above the general plane of his countrymen, suffered during the troubles last year at Peking. It appeared that the ex-Governor was residing in his summer house in the Western hills, outside the capital, at the time of the Boxer outbreak in Peking, hearing which he at once returned and presented a strong memorial to the Grand Council upon the

importance of protecting the foreign Legations from harm. This aggrieved the patrons of the Boxers, who spread about all sorts of reports against Te Hsing's character, so that he was compelled to return to his summer residence to preserve his life, leaving his eldest son Wen Han, a 3rd class Board secretary, in charge of the family residence in K'ushuichin street, in the Western City. This section was, after the fall of Peking, held by the Japanese; but it seemed that a certain prefect named Ting Chen-p'ing and a scribe named Yang, with a foreigner, tried to blackmail the ex-Governor's son by demanding Tls. 20,000, guaranteeing protection to their victim if he paid this money. The demand was naturally refused, and so when the section was handed over by the Japanese to the Italians, the blackmailers made malicious charges against Wen Han to the Italians, who subsequently took forcible possession of the family residence and grounds, carrying him off at the same time for ransom. Ow'ng, however, to the ignorance of the ex-Governor's son of the Italian language, or through misunderstandings of some sort, the young man was killed. Finally, with the signing of the Protocol all houses in the possession of foreigners have since been returned to their respective owners, with the exception of the ex-Governor's residence, which for some inexplicable reason had not at the time of writing—ten days ago—been given up to the legal owner.

30th September.

Insurrections in Kiangsi and Chékiang.

Dispatches received from the Kiangsi-Chékiang borders by the high authorities of Nanch'ang and Hangchow report simultaneous risings of the Vegetarian Sect—an anti-foreign society of Fukien province, whose members massacred a number of English missionaries at Hwasang in 1896—on both sides of the Kiangsi-Chékiang border, a large force of whom have besieged the city of Chiangshan in Chékiang. Appeals for aid have been sent for and the local mandarins have been asked to send modern arms and ammunition to Hangchow for transport to Chüichou.

The Health of Li Hung-chang.

A late telegram from Peking yesterday reports that Viceroy Li has almost recovered from his recent illness and that there need be no present anxiety for him.

To Accompany the Court.

It would appear from a reliable telegram received from Hsian yesterday that the Court is actually going to leave that city for Kaifeng on the date set—the 6th of October—as permission has been granted Shêng Yün (Manchu), Governor of Shensi, to accompany the Empress Dowager to the new Capital. The telegram also states that the acting Governorship of Shensi will be given to Li Shao-fên, the Provincial Treasurer, who takes over the seals to-day (30th), in order to give Shêng Yün time to prepare for the journey.

The Return of Na Tung.

The China Merchants' steamer Hsinyü will leave this port for Nagasaki on the 2nd proximo in order to carry Na Tung, the Ex-Boxer and Special Ambassador, and suite back to Tientsin. In the meanwhile Na Tung is making a tour of various places of interest in Japan and is expected to reach Nagasaki on or about the 6th proximo, where the Hsinyü will await his arrival.

The New Règime.

Much excitement is reported from Peking amongst the official classes in that city, who have made the capital their tem-

porary home to await appointment from the Board of Civil Appointments whenever a vacancy occurs in the provinces, amongst what are termed "local authorities," i.e., prefects, sub-prefects, department and district magistrates. The cause of all this excitement is the report that the Board of Government Affairs (Ch'eng Wu-ch'u) has decided that in future all vacancies in the provinces shall be filled by the respective Viceroy or Governors, who shall select the persons best fitted for such posts from amongst their subordinates, and not at the will of the Board of Civil Appointments, whose members naturally do not know the condition of local affairs in the provinces.

A New Regulation.

It is stated in local mandarin circles that Mao T'otai, Commissioner of the Kiangnan Arsenal, has decided that commencing from the 1st proximo no outsider, foreign or native, will be permitted to enter the Arsenal grounds unless in possession of a permit from the Commissioner himself, and that a couple of foreign watchmen are to be stationed at the principal gate of the Arsenal to enforce the new regulation. This regulation had to be made owing, it is stated, to the number of inquisitive foreigners of all sorts and conditions who constantly stroll into the Arsenal grounds and make themselves disagreeable in various ways.

1st September.

Intrigues against Enlightened Officials.

News received from Hsian states that since August there has been a regular clique of reactionaries, holding subordinate ranks (5th 6th and 7th grades), the members of which have made it their sole business to search for proofs vilifying the character and abilities of all Viceroys, Governors, Treasurers and Judges in the provinces who show, or have shown any intelligence or ability in dealing with reform measures, or who have already begun to obey the recent Imperial edicts abolishing Weuchang, trials of strength and agility, etc., and inaugurating new schools and colleges of Western Learning.

The M. A. and Doctor Competitions

Which, as already stated in these columns, have been forbidden for five years in Peking on account of the anti-foreign outrages in the Capital, will doubtlessly be held in one of the Central provinces this year. On the 22nd of September, the Ministers of the Board of Rites in Peking who have charge of all such matters, sent to Hsian a joint memorial urging the necessity of holding these examinations without further delay, "in order to maintain the prestige of the Sovereign, and recommended as the place for said competitions either Nanking (Kiangsu), Chinan (Shantung) or K'ai-feng (Honan). The choice of course rests with the Empress Dowager, and an Imperial Rescript is now being anxiously watched for by the country.

Distress in T'ai-ch'ang.

News has been received from the neighbouring sub-prefecture of T'ai-ch'ang, between fifty and sixty miles west of Shanghai, to the effect that there is much distress amongst the cotton planters in that region, owing to the disastrous rains of the season just passed. It appears that T'ai-ch'ang (also sometimes spelt, locally, T'ai-chong) is a great cotton producing place supplying both Shanghai as well as the country towards Chinkiang; seven-tenths of the sub-prefecture being covered with cotton fields and the balance being confined to the cultivation of rice. Owing, however, as already noted above, to the rains of the

summer the cotton crop has been almost ruined, only one-seventh of the whole having been gathered. In view of this the Nanking authorities are contemplating the commutation of the land tax there this year.

Introducing the New System.

The local military mandarins began yesterday, for the first time, to drill their troops in the Western method in obedience to the recent Imperial edict abolishing the ancient Chinese forms of drill and commanding the introduction of modern Western organisation and drills instead. New weapons of precision of the same make are also to be supplied to the local Chinese regiments in the near future, without exception, their arms hitherto having been of an exceedingly heterogeneous description, ranging from the old "brown bess," enfields and sniders up to the martini and latest patterns of mausers and mannlichers.

A Doubtful Report,

But of which there seem to be a large number of Chinese in Shanghai willing to believe in its truth, was current yesterday in local mandarin circles to the effect that when the Court reaches K'ai-feng, the Emperor will remain there to celebrate the Empress Dowager's sixty-seventh birthday anniversary, on the 20th of November next, in that city. His Majesty will then immediately start alone for Peking, timing his arrival there so as to enter the "Forbidden City" before the Autumnal Equinox (22nd December), so as to worship at the Imperial Ancestral Temple—T'ai Miao—on that day, which amongst the Manchus is considered to be the first day of their New Year.

The Wishes of the Southern Provinces.

Telegraphic advices have been received from the South to the effect that a very long memorial, emanating from the principal gentry and literati of a number of the larger cities of the Two Kuang provinces, have been sent to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries at Peking, urging in very strong language the wishes of the Emperor's subjects in the southern provinces of the Empire that his Majesty should be allowed to return alone to Peking, and assume the reins of Government for the good of the country, and threatening in no veiled language that if this is not complied with the whole of the South of China will rise in rebellion.

2nd October.

Serious Rebellion Expected.

According to reliable dispatches received from Nanking by the local mandarins yesterday, a serious rebellion is expected to take place in the Yangtze region, especially in the vicinity of the recent floods. The local authorities of Kiangsu, Anhui, and Hupeh have received special instructions to be prepared for all emergencies and to raise extra troops for the defence of their respective cities. The cause of the anticipated rising is said to be due to the dilatoriness of the officials in giving relief to the flood sufferers who have been compelled to get food from the secret societies.

The Governor of Shantung.

H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai, who it will be remembered went into mourning three months ago for the death of his mother, again took over seals of his Governorship from the acting Governor, Hu Ting-kan, the Treasurer, on the 24th ultimo, his leave of absence granted by the Throne having expired on the day before. It is also reported from Chinanfu that H. E. Yuan will take over the charge and expense of the whole of the Tze-chiang Brigade which is now on its way to Shantung via the Grand Canal.

Preparations.

Hsian dispatches to hand report that the Empress Dowager has appointed General Ma An-liang—a lieutenant of Tung Fu-hsiang's—to command the army—mostly Tung Fu-hsiang's old Kansu "veterans"—which is to form the Imperial Bodyguard destined to protect the Court from harm on its journey to K'ai-feng. It is also reported that both the Governor and the Treasurer of Honan, Sung Shou and Chung Lin, have started from K'ai-feng for Tungkuan, on the Shensi-Honan border to receive the Empress Dowager when she crosses the frontier. A very strong force of cavalry accompanies the two officials.

MISS MITCHELL'S SOUP-KITCHEN AT WUHU.

The following subscriptions have been received: and we shall be glad to receive, acknowledge, and forward any more that may be sent us:—
Already acknowledged.. \$697.20 Tls. 50.00
F. C. M. S..... 13.40

Total\$710.60 Tls. 50.00

Any cast-off clothing for men or women will be very valuable, and will be gratefully received and forwarded to Wuhu, if sent to Beulah Chapel, 5, Seward Road. We earnestly commend this charity to our readers.

THE LECTURE HALL AT HANGCHOW.

In spite of the unfavourable conditions, a fair degree of progress is reported in the effort to raise funds for the Lecture Hall at Hangchow. Numbers of the officials and gentry in the city and the province have shown great interest in the enterprise, and it is hoped that liberal-minded friends in Shanghai and other places, who are interested in the progress of reform, will assist in pushing the plan to a successful conclusion.

The following contributions are acknowledged:—

	8
H. E. Yü, ex-Governor of Ch'ekiang...	700
H. E. Jen, Governor of Chekiang.....	300
H. E. Ch'eng, Provincial Treasurer of Ch'ekiang	100
H. E. Hsu, Provincial Judge of Ch'ekiang	100
Mr. Shih, Prefect of Ch'ichou	50
H. E. Nieh, Governor of Kiangsu.....	200
H. E. Lu, Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu	100
H. E. Chu, Provincial Judge of Kiangsu	100
H. E. Lo, Grain Intendant of Kiangsu.	50
Mr. Hsiang, Prefect of Soochow	50
" Okohira, Imperial Japanese Consul, Hangchow	50
" Hsu, Manager Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Hangchow	20
" Ts'ao, Magistrate of Yü-yao.....	20
麗春女史	50
Mr. Kao, of Shü Tsz-t'ang	50
do. do.	50
" Ting Yien-fu	100
" Chou Hsu-ai	50
亞洲書屋	30
兩樹居	30
宜園居士	20
叢桂山房	20
Hon. Mr. Ch'eng Chu-ki.....	10
Mr. Lin, of Shu Tè-t'ang	10
" Saita, of Hangchow (Japanese) ...	10
" Ch'eng, Likin Office, Lingpu	10

Total \$2,280

THE HANGCHOW BORE.

Those of our fellow residents who took advantage of the Chinese holiday to have a look at the Hangchow Bore seem on the whole to have had a very enjoyable trip in spite of the weather. At least 15 house-boats must have been at Haining on Sunday. Those which had launches of their own travelled by Samen and the launches were able to go the whole way. Those which went by train left the rails at Kashing and then went by way of Hazee, where one boat stuck in the well-known narrow bridge for some 15 hours. The roar of the bore which passed on Friday night about 11.15 was distinctly heard in the creek, but the weather was so bad that no one appears to have had courage to go out to see it. Saturday morning was very rainy and dark, but a large number of people mustered on the sea wall, and were repaid by seeing a very good bore, and by good luck the rain ceased and the sun came out for a short time just as the bore passed. By Saturday night the weather had much improved, the moon shone brightly and there were few clouds, and the bore, which passed a few minutes before midnight, was a very grand spectacle. Sunday's bore, though not more than ten feet high, was magnificent. It could be seen and heard for more than half an hour, and the sight of it alone—the bore passed about half past twelve o'clock—well repaid those visitors who saw it. The bores at the end of October should be good, and intending excursionists should remember that the bores pass Haining about two hours earlier than the time of high water at London Bridge as given in the tide table in Whitaker's Almanack, and that the best bores are on the days marked with an asterisk in that table. Boats leaving by the train on any evening should reach Haining some time the following evening if they do not stick in the bridge at Hazee.

A BRAVE DEED.

Last June a party of small children were playing at ball in Chefoo Bay, when Seymour Wilkinson, the son of an English missionary who died a few months ago, got out of his depth in running after the ball. He sank twice, and was in danger of losing his life when Herbert Cranston, fifteen years of age, who was assisting to beach a boat at the time, swam out to his assistance. The boy was unconscious when Cranston reached him, and only his back was visible above the water. After a great deal of exertion Cranston managed to bring him to a position of safety, from where some boys and a missionary who was on the beach brought them both to shore. In a day or two Wilkinson, who had experienced such a narrow escape from drowning, was restored to his former health. When the gallant act was brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society in London they resolved to grant the bronze medal for the saving of life to young Cranston, and this medal was awarded to him on Wednesday afternoon at the China Inland Mission Rooms. The Rev. J. W. Stevenson occupied the chair, and there was quite a large attendance of the public, who were cognisant of what would take place. In the course of a few remarks, Captain Startin, of H.M.S. Arethusa, said how pleased and proud he was to be there that afternoon to give the medal away. It was the finest thing in the world to save life, not only physical life but spiritual life, and in this world where there were such terrible temptations to face we all had an opportunity to do this. After Captain Startin had presented the medal to Mr. Cranston, the Doxology was sung, and the function ended.

THE JAPANESE TROOPS RELIEVED.

The N. Y. K. S. Sakura Maru arrived here on Thursday with a detachment of Japanese troops, numbering about 360, from the North. These troops have come to relieve the Marines which have been stationed on Yangtzeppoo Road for some months. The troops commenced to disembark about one o'clock, and in the meantime the Marines had arrived and were formed up in double line. M. Odagiri, Japanese Consul-General, was present to receive the officers of the newly-arrived detachment and to bid farewell to those of the departing troops. After disembarking, the Regulars also formed up in double line and saluted, after which both detachments formed fours, the Marines embarking on the transport and the Regulars marching down to the barracks in Yangtzeppoo Road. Major Imai, who arrived on Wednesday by the N.Y.K.S. Hakui Maru, is in command of the new detachment.

THE EXECUTIONS AT HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The following interesting description of the execution of the Chüchou criminals is translated from an account given by an eye-witness. His name is known to numbers of the readers of this paper as a progressive, sensible, and reliable Chinese. It will be seen that according to his observation, the effects of this punishment upon the people are mixed, partly good and partly evil. It however seems clear that so far as the people are persuaded that the right persons are punished, their sense of justice rises above any ill-feeling against the foreigner. The account we give in full:—

On the afternoon of the twelfth day of the seventh month (August 25th), I was told that Captain Chou, last year commanding the Chüchou garrison, was to be beheaded. I was unable to see the execution; but my brother hearing of it while at a friend's house went at once to the Prefect's yamen. A great crowd had gathered, and the flags and other paraphernalia were in evidence at the outer hall, for the criminal himself, being of official rank, had to worship toward the north (toward the Emperor).

Presently my brother went up to the prison gate, where he saw Chou Tsz-têh's son and eldest grandson, weeping. They were trying to see their father for the last time, but the jailer would not permit it.

Presently, the Provincial Treasurer and Judge arrived, of which notice was given by the great drum being struck three times. The officials having taken their seats, the tablet summoning the prisoner was sent out, and the runners brought the prisoner in. He came not in a cage, or fettered, like common criminals, but on foot, escorted by soldiers. He was clothed in black, wearing boots, but no hat. He was in appearance short and stout, white-haired, and growing bald, about 50 years of age. One could not come near for the soldiers; but those in front said the officials offered him wine, which he declined, maintaining silence. According to the rule for criminals of rank, he now knelt and worshipped toward the north, to thank the Emperor for his will. (Even the decree to die, issued by the Emperor, is to be received with thanksgiving.)

The crowd was increasing. Strong men pulled the criminal away, and thrust him into an old topless sedan-chair, and carried him to the execution ground outside the

Ts'ingpo gate. About a thousand soldiers, and probably, tens of thousands of spectators accompanied them. Going out of the city, the criminal was in front, and the Provincial Judge, viewer of the execution, was behind. Some tens of steps from the gate three bamboo sheds had been erected, the central one being for the tablet containing the Imperial decree (of decapitation). As the doomed man came in view of the Imperial tablet, he sighed deeply and stroked his beard, and as he seated himself on the ground, he said to the executioner, "Finish it up well!" Some one placed his hands behind his back, and with two strokes his head was severed from his body.

The Provincial Judge passed by in his chair just as the execution took place, that he might be assured that the man was really beheaded. (This in order that he might report to the throne). When all was over, Chou's son gave six dollars to have his father's head sewed upon the body; and then the corpse was encased in the family. This took place at 5 p.m. So much for the affairs of that day.

The following day, the talk on the streets was very unsettled. Most thought that Chou ought not to have died, and that it was more important that Pao Taotai should have been beheaded. The criminal was reported to have said, "Pao Taotai tai wu wo pu ch'i!" "He has treated me infamously! I cannot be satisfied to die unless he dies!" He desired to know where Pao was, and how his case would be settled.

The above I give at second-hand. But a friend from the Governor's yamen told me that others were to be beheaded, and promised to inform me in time for me to see it. So on the 25th (Sept. 7th), after ten at night, a friend came and told me that at early dawn thirteen persons were to be executed by Imperial command. He said I must go early, or I could not get into the Governor's yamen. So about two o'clock I set out with four or five friends. Everything was quiet, no one being abroad. When we reached the yamen, a guard of soldiers was at the entrance. In the hall of justice were prepared five official seats. Presently the mandarins began to arrive: the Tsientang hsien, Mr. Hwang, the prefect, Mr. Tsung, the Taotai, Mr. Wang, the Salt Commissioner, Mr. Hwang, the Provincial Judge, Mr. Hsi, and the Treasurer, Mr. Cheng. Colonels Lei and Wu, with their military subordinates, were also present. The drum having notified their arrival, the four superior officials bowed the Futai to his seat. He sat in the middle with the Treasurer to his left, and beyond him the Salt Commissioner, while the Provincial Judge sat on the right, and beside him the Taotai. The Prefect and the Magistrate stood at the foot, with lesser officials ranged below them on each side, and ranks of soldiers beyond them reaching out to the second gate.

Suddenly all was bright with torches and lamps, and the shouting of the runners and soldiers made one tremble. The Governor himself did not speak, but the head of the ping-fang (that one of the six bureaus of the yamen which is responsible for summoning prisoners) stood by his side and issued the orders. He now called out, "Bring the tablets containing the prisoners' summons!" (The tablet is a piece of wood about the size of a butter-paddle, and on each is written the name of a prisoner.) The Governor then marked each name with the vermilion pen—which ceremony is called Tienchu,—"Marking with vermilion." First were marked the names of seven prisoners,—Ch'eng Kwei-seng, Ts'ui Yuan-hao, Chou Têh-tsung, Ch'eng Lao-wu, Chou Siao-keng, Tsiang Yung-lu, and Hsi Chang-kou. Afterward he marked the other six names,—Wang Chung-kwei, Li Chang-keng, Ch'eng Motsz, Lao Fan, Che'n Yung-chi, and Shao King-yung.

The prisoners in their cages were at once borne in to the foot of the hall; and we heard their voices calling,—"Your Excellencies, just as Heaven, we are victims of injustice!" But at an order they were carried out; while at the same time the colonel went forward to ask for the tablet inscribed with the Imperial order for execution. Suddenly a young man, perhaps twenty years old, rushed forward, and kneeling before the Governor's table, cried out, "I am Chou so-and-so, a scholar of Hsian, Chüchou; I kneel to appeal to your Excellency," etc. But the prefect and magistrate themselves pushed him away, amidst great confusion. As I was about to ask its cause, all the high officials bowed to one another and withdrew. The prisoners were then bound outside the gate, under the supervision of the prefect. I went over to see them, so did not see the colonel perform the ceremony of asking for the Imperial tablet.

While the criminals were being bound, some of their relatives stood near, weeping and taking leave of them; and the sight deeply moved all the bystanders. I heard one prisoner tell a friend where to get five dollars, and added, "You must without fail give it to my brother; and also command him from me by no means to push that matter any farther; having come to this pass, it is too late to mend matters." Another said, "I have such and such garments; please pawn them, and give the money to my elder brother to use. My mother is at such a place—they must after this live better lives." The other criminals avoided the gaze of the bystanders; nor could I well understand their dialect, so I failed to hear what they said. Besides, the crowd was great, and the sky was still dark.

Suddenly the order was shouted out—"On with them!" So I hurried with a friend outside the city. Dawn began to brighten in the east; and we went through the Yungking gate, and waited quite a while, till about five o'clock. The prisoners were finally brought out by the Ts'ing-po gate, and seated in order on the ground, at the north side of the Chungyi Sze, Temple of Patriots. Here they awaited the coming of the Imperial tablet. For the colonel, upon receiving the Imperial order, rode out through the Tsient'ang gate, and around by the city wall back to the Yungking gate. By this time, the Provincial Judge had arrived. At the sound of a gun, the executioner came forward, and proceeded to decapitate the criminals one by one; so that by the time the officer bearing the Imperial order reached the execution ground, all were beheaded. The above officer wore red garments and a red hat; and he held the Imperial tablet aloft in both hands. He rode past the execution ground at great speed, attended by five or six men, also on horses; while about a hundred foot-soldiers followed.

Before the execution, while the prisoners were seated on the ground, impudent boldness seemed to possess some of them. They said, "Had it not been for us last year, Chüchou would soon have been taken by the banditti, and even Hangchow would have been in danger. Why do you fellows gaze so at us? We are patriots, and our names will be handed down to following generations; we shall come to be regarded with the same veneration as Yoh Fei!" Another said, "There is a deep meaning in our dying here, just beside the Chungyi Temple (literally, hall of the faithful and the just)!" Only one of the prisoners bent his head and wept; four or five others kept silent. The hardest of all was Cheng Lao-wu. The bystanders hearing his boastful words wasted no pity on him or his fellows, saying that these few were certainly not good men, and were coming to the end they deserved.

My brother carried a kodak in his sleeve, which attracted the attention of Cheng Lao-wu, who glared angrily at him as though he longed to get at him. "You want to get a picture of me," he growled; and I pulled my brother away. The picture was a failure owing to the early hour and the fog.

The spectators were very numerous, most of them being on the city wall. There were also many more soldiers present than is usual on such occasions.

Suddenly a young man came forward, the son of Chou Siao-keng, the same who had knelt before the Governor; he had for twelve dollars hired men to sew his father's head on the body after the decapitation.

I did not desire to see all these things with my own eyes; but having come so far, I thought I might as well repress my feelings and look on. I heard one of the prisoners, as they grasped his queue, say to the executioner, "Do up the job well, or I'll come and haunt you!" The executioner promised, raised his sword, drew the man forward by the queue, and with one blow of the sword the head fell to the ground. I saw the lips move twice after the head had fallen. From a medical point of view, it would seem that there was still the power of feeling in the brain, and the mouth opened to call out, but the throat and larynx being separated, the power of speech, present the moment before, was gone.

The executioner had taken off his upper and lower garments, having only a towel wrapped about his loins, and a cloth over his head. He grasped the sword in both hands, striking downward with all his might; and the fresh blood spurted out upon his hands, breast and limbs. All thirteen men were executed by this one person. As each was beheaded, his body would become as limp as cotton-wool, and fall forward by its own weight to the ground, not moving a muscle. The blood pouring out from the neck spouted nearly a foot away, but stopped almost at once. On examining the edge of the sword, I saw that it had not gone through the joints of the neck, but had been forced through flesh and bone by the powerful stroke.

The above I personally witnessed. The punishment of these thirteen men may perhaps not seem a great matter; but many outsiders say that there were others far more criminal than these men. Perhaps it was unfortunate that the hour was fixed so early, as on that account most of the spectators were of the common people, with only an occasional person of repute. The comment was general, that "the foreigners' prestige is great just now, they behead whom they will, they exile whom they will, they strangle whom they will. Even the Governor must accede to their demands. When the great crisis in the North has been settled as it has, what can one say about these thirteen men?"

Some asked, "How did the Consul obtain the names of these persons? There was no Consul at Chüchou, how could these be ascertained to be the real criminals? Some of these must without doubt have suffered unjustly!" Others answered, "The mission at Chüchou had an interpreter (T'ung-shi), who reported to the Consul. If he wanted it to be Wang, it was Wang, if he wanted it to be Li, it was Li—that is easy enough. Doubtless among these men a few were victims of injustice; it is a sin against human kindness."

It is said that the prisoner named Ts'ui was originally condemned to exile, the third degree of punishment. But a criminal of the first degree (to be beheaded) by means of bribes was transferred to the second class, while Ts'ui was substituted for him in the first, thus being beheaded, though not deserving that

punishment. Another who should have been beheaded managed to gain his liberty.

The talk on the streets as I returned home was of various kinds. Some one said, "Last year the foreigners lost their prestige so entirely, and now they have regained it to this extent; so after this we may do what we please, but we must not trouble the foreigners!" The man was not very reputable, but as he gave this general advice in a loud voice, most people appeared to agree that he was right.

On looking at my diary, I found that the 12th day of the 7th month (Aug. 6) last year, was just the day that Mr. King, the British Consul, withdrew from the city. From that time on the missionaries, English and Americans, did not remain in the city. Could one have guessed that on the 12th of the 7th moon this year, the first of the Chüchou criminals, Capt. Chou, would be beheaded?

Looking further, I found that the 26th (Aug. 20th) last year, was exactly the day that I received ten or more copies of the Futai's proclamation assuring protection to the chapels; these I posted on boards, and on that day distributed among the keepers of the missionary residences and chapels, for their safety. At that time Hangchow was in great confusion, and no one's head rested easy on his pillow. How different on the same day this year, when these thirteen men received their deserts!

A last word. The thirteen men just beheaded are a warning to the people that they must not again causelessly stir up trouble. Everyone is convinced that their punishment was according to the wish of the missionaries (!) and through the power of the Consul. The civil and military officers without exception regret the punishment of Capt. Chou, and are vexed that the foreigners could bring punishment upon military officials such as Chou Tsz-t'eh, but could not reach civil officials such as Pao Tsu-ling.

CONFUCIUS ON PROPRIETY.

When we approach the subject of propriety we can hardly see the wood for the trees. In the Sage's opinion, of all the virtues this is perhaps the chiefest, which unique honour Shakespeare, by the way, gives to courage. Few important characters were used by Confucius more frequently than the word "tai," which, for the most part, Dr. Legge renders by the English word "propriety." Giles suggests "ceremony," "etiquette," "politeness," "worship." There is one idea, however, touched by all these words, which is respect for superiors, the habit of "giving honour to whom honour is due." It would be possible, but it would serve no good purpose, to define exactly each of these words. We content ourselves by remarking that, in the Chinese character, the preponderating idea is that which we express by the words etiquette and ceremony. General politeness as we understand it—"politeness is real kindness kindly expressed"—does not enter so fully into the word as the less substantial idea. The French say that "nothing is more estimable than politeness and nothing more ridiculous and tiresome than ceremony"—and they are universally recognised as an authority on the subject. "Politeness is the art of rendering spontaneously to everyone that which is his due as a member of society." "Ceremony," Shakespeare says, "was devised at first to set a gloss on faint deeds," and Steele remarks that it "is the invention of wise men to keep fools at a distance." Which of these twin, but very dissimilar, ideas preponderates in the word "tai," we shall perhaps be better able to judge when we have finished our studies. All writers have regarded the

proprieties as an important element in the social life of a nation. "Cap in hand never hurt anyone" says an Italian proverb, and a Chinese classical proverb asserts that "ceremony among men is as necessary as yeast for the making of spirits." From the definition of politeness given above, we see how all writers who have touched on the subject have emphasised its importance, and more extensive quotations than we are permitted here, would prove that all urge its adoption. "There is no policy like politeness." It is like a genuine English sovereign, always acceptable and accepted. Ceremony is like the golden plate used on State occasions, with which reasonable men would gladly dispense, could they partake of the necessary food in a more simple way. When Dr. Legge first encountered the word "tai" he remarked that "it is not easily rendered into another language. There underlies it the idea of what is proper." It is the "fitness of things, what reason calls for, in the performance of duties towards superior beings, and between man and man." This is, on the whole, a correct summing up of the meaning of the word. Confucius maintains that the recognition of this fact is at the foundation of all satisfactory conduct. He at least thrice affirms "that it is by the rules of propriety that character is established," for "by extensively studying all learning and by keeping himself under the restraint of the rules of propriety, one may thus likewise not err from the right." He illustrates and emphasises his meaning by showing that even virtues that are not guided and controlled by these rules, may become positive vices, and there are few that will altogether disagree with him. "All vices are virtues exaggerated." The Master said "respectfulness without the rules of propriety becomes laborious bustle, carefulness without the rules of propriety becomes timidity, boldness without the rules of propriety becomes insubordination, straightforwardness without the rule of propriety becomes rudeness." In a word, then, propriety is not mere conventionalism, but the subordination of man's moral and intellectual nature, in the line of what is proper. Men in their general behaviour and deportment are controlled by these rules, which in fact guide their lives. Thereby they are enabled to discharge their duty in every relationship of life, and become in the best sense all things to all men. Thus understanding the import of these rules, we can understand the curt way in which the Master once addressed his son. When the former was one day standing on a dais, his son Pih-yu passed hastily by. The father addressed him saying: "Have you learnt yet the rules of propriety?" He received the reply, "Not yet." He continued, "If you do not learn the rules of propriety your character cannot be established." The son in recounting this incident to a friend said, "I retired to study the rules of propriety." How unfortunate that children are not so obedient to-day! Confucius insisted that everyone should receive the exact modicum of respect due to his position. "Parents whilst alive should be served according to the rules of propriety." From his personal conduct towards his own son, we assume that a reserve must be retained between father and son. Every attention paid to a parent must be characterised by grave decorum, and every filial obedience must be rendered with immediate willingness. There must be ceremony, not only on great occasions, but in the closer intimacy of the inner circle. Love to one's own relatives in fact must not be allowed to gush unrestrained forth from a full heart, and must not be accepted unless it is offered in the correct and properly prescribed quantities. "The decreasing measure of love due to relatives and the steps in the honour due to the worthy are pro-

duced by the principles of propriety." Let not a son offer too much love, nor must he offer it in the way not sanctioned by the proprieties; if he does he will be guilty of an unpardonable sin. A visitor passing through a strange museum, is constantly assisted by printed instructions. Here it is "Visitors must not touch." There he must "not speak above a whisper." Again he is instructed that he must "not speak above a whisper." So a Chinese youth may not act on the impulses of his heart, however well directed, but must observe the three hundred rules, and conform to the three thousand regulations, whereupon he may in time come to be regarded as a worthy member of an illustrious race. But service according to the rules of propriety does not end with the life of one's parents, for they must be buried according to the same rules, and through long after ages must be worshipped according to the same principles and with the observance of the same punctilious ceremony. This was the dictum of the Sage. In life, in death, and in the spirit world, parents can claim to receive the same cut and dried attentions from their offspring, and probably this instruction has had much to do in fostering the spirit of reckless indulgence in an unnecessary extravagance which characterises the attentions of the Chinese to their dead. It is well known that many a family in order to bury a parent according to the rules of propriety has been plunged into unbearable debt, which has caused the survivors years of the keenest misery, and sometimes involved them in lifelong slavery. Whatever happens in the coming days, they are determined that on the day of the funeral there must be an exposure to the public gaze of an expensive coffin, there must be the long line of boys carrying the usual gaudy insignia of authority, and there must be the usual substantial feast. And so the rules are kept and, as things are at present, there seems little likelihood that any better state of things is within sight. The constant insistence of Confucius on the importance of ceremony has led to the inevitable result among the Chinese. Principles good in themselves have been allowed to run to seed, or rather have been over cultivated, so that they are incapable of producing any fruit. The weary and dreary series of expostulations and regrets, of bows and genuflections, of grovelling servility and fulsome flattery, of precedence and sequence between host and guests, between mandarin and gentry, between the ruling and the ruled, when measured at their highest value deserve only an amused smile, and are really only worthy of a contemptuous frown. Etiquette as recognised by Chinese gentlemen has often been described, and many Europeans have witnessed it. It is so elaborate that the Chinese say that no foreigner is able to learn it. It is certain that no European would have the patience to conform to its regulations, and we should be sorry to think that any one could be found willing to attempt the task. Empty ceremony only irritates the mind that sees a point, and wishes to make for it by the least circuitous path. Yet in all fairness we may not blame Confucius for all the empty ceremony that has grown up out of the rules which he recognised and loved, any more than we may condemn Buddha for the gauze veils, the flimsy tinsel, and coarse paint that now are to be seen among the decorations of the shrine of the idol that is supposed to represent the Indian recluse. "It is according to the rules of propriety," they say. Are gems and silk all that are meant by the rules of propriety? Is a mere external respect shown by the donning of mere official robes of silk and decorations of gems all that is necessary in order to show true respect? As in music there must

be something more than ringing of bells, and beating of gongs in order that there may be music, so in ceremonies there must be something more than mere formality, in order that proper respect may be shown to those who have the right to claim it. The Master said: "The men of former times in the matter of ceremonies and music were rustics, it is said. The men of these latter times are 'accomplished gentlemen.' If I have occasion to use these things, I follow the men of former times." The Sage, rather than act as those who called themselves "gentlemen" acted, preferred to regard himself as a rustic, because though rustics would at times through imperfect knowledge make mistakes, yet they would entertain a genuine respect for all to whom it was due, without any shams. Confucius therefore taught and believed in a very elaborate system of ceremonies, for the guidance of the Chinese, by which every grade of relative might receive the correct modicum of affection and every grade of society the proper amount of respect, so that the living might be honoured with the proper ceremonies and the dead worshipped with the correct amount of formality. A spirit of genuine sincerity would pervade those who undertook to carry out the duties, which the rules of propriety had placed upon their shoulders. All grades of society should do this, till, in fact, habit made it second nature and it was done spontaneously. "In practising the rules of propriety, a natural ease is to be praised. In the ways prescribed by the ancient kings, this is the excellent quality, and in things great and small we follow them."

"MY LORD THE ELEPHANT."

A TRUE STORY.

My Korean friends Yi and Chung were much interested in the Elephant. They had never seen him, but they had heard of his sagacity, his honesty, his gentlemanliness. These virtues, coupled with his enormous size, greatly impressed them, for they like all Koreans are hero-worshippers, and one of the requisites of their hero is that he be big. Littleness they despise. A diminutive Western they pity. Insult from the like of him they reckon as unworthy of notice. But the Elephant, K'o-Kiri (Long-noser), think of him! Twelve feet high, twelve feet long, tipping the scales at 8,000 pounds, living, like the gods, hundreds of years, lord of beasts, mightiest of the mighty! Certainly he belonged to a class to be worshipped; the rumour of him alone was enough to inspire enlightened men with reverence. They did homage afar off, hoping some day that they might set eyes upon him.

Fortune had shuffled us across the sea; Yi, Chung, and I were in the picturesque harbour-city of Yokohama, where everything was wonderful, undreamed-of, indescribable. Up to this date these two Koreans had lived unconscious of the world they breathed in; they did not even realise that they themselves wore gauze hats, white suits, and quilted trousers; now for the first time this fact, too, dawned upon them. Chung had been accustomed to a measure of respect at home, was a gentleman, no less, and entitled to deference when he walked the streets. He had power, too, and could put uncivil loafers under the paddle if need be. Behold him now in Yokohama, the butt of all the world, man, woman, and child pointing, poking, jeering. "The wretches have no manners," said he, and his desire was to leave at once, but this being impossible, with many tears and with much trembling at the thought of his ancestors, he had his top-knot cut and dressed himself out in

western clothes. I taught him how to arrange his tie and fix his cuffs, and a neater, more respectable little man was not to be seen in the streets of Yokohama. Yi followed after. The same boys who had pointed sticks at the padded trousers yesterday took their hats off to-day as he went by. Chung had died of sheer mortification but had come to life again. His spirit revived and he began to take an interest in the world. Did I not tell him once that there was an elephant in Tokyo? Sure enough, we shall pay a visit to the Zoo and see His Excellency. With clean linen and a fresh suit in the crisp morning air, what could have been more hopeful than our arrival in the capital? We took rickshas and raced across the city. The desperate-speed of these kuruma-men impressed Chung and Yi with the importance of our visit and enlarged their capacity of expectation. Under the grateful shade of the everlasting pines we paid our fares and passed in. There were echoes of whistles and calls and pipings and fierce snarls and ravings—we were in the Zoo. Here was a tiger behind the bars, whose conscience gave him no peace; backwards and forwards he went, flinging his head and swinging his lank, restless body. There was a leopard with a face like a fiend, his ears lying flat, his teeth shining and his eyes the eyes of a demon. The Coreans enjoyed this opportunity to inspect their ancient marauding enemies. "They are vulgar brutes," said Chung, "and smell vilely." Then he asked: "Where is the elephant?" Just then a "h-u-r-r-u-m-p" warned us of his presence. We looked through the bars and there chained by the legs was "Long-noser," read of, dreamed of, thought of, seen now for the first time. He needed a bath, but never mind that. His eyes were not large enough to provide any view of his soul, but he kept up a see-saw motion with his body, much as the Oriental does when studying Chinese characters; this no doubt indicated his scholarly and gentlemanly attainments. His trunk, meanwhile, found amusement in picking up pebbles and rapping them against the bars. At times he would vary his quiet line of thought by saying "h-r-r-u-m-p," meaning "I see through it." The Coreans read into his unvarnished exterior their ideal elephant, his sagacity, his honesty, his gentlemanliness. We continued our round and saw the bear, who bowed, and bowed, and bowed. "Kom katchi miryum hao," said Chung (stupid as a bear). There were snakes and camels and badgers, all in need of a bath and a sprinkling of rose-water. Before leaving we concluded to just once more pay a final, a sort of official, call on the elephant. An unbroken row of spectators was enjoying him along the front, and we had difficulty in finding a place till two Japanese stepped out from a corner and Yi and Chung rushed in. The elephant was still keeping up his see-saw and apparently in deep meditation. His trunk wandered round aimlessly, doing as it pleased, lifting itself up in the air, swinging round and playing all sorts of pranks; most interesting. At last his lordship gave a yawn, a "h-r-r-u-m-p," opened his eyes and with his nose pointed out the two Coreans, as much as to say, "How do you do, gentlemen? Welcome to Japan." The Coreans were just on the point of appreciating this mark of distinction, when suddenly he unloaded upon them a deluge of water, with force and smell something enormous. For the host in Corea to forget his duty of hospitality and turn insult upon his guests is the blackest crime possible. I am unable to describe the expression of speechless amazement that the faces of these two Coreans wore as they appealed to me. "By what law under heaven," says Chung, "is a man to be expectorated upon in this fashion?" When a Corean is hard pressed

he fixes one steady glare upon his adversary and holds him with it one, two, or three minutes, not saying a word. Yi was trying this upon the elephant, making muttering attempts to swear in Japanese. Meanwhile his lordship had returned to his half-comatose state, his eyes almost shut and his body going see-saw. "If the disgusting brute had only used clean water," said Chung, smelling in a nauseated way at his coat sleeve. We found a stream not far off and did our best to wash away all remembrance of my lord the Elephant. His name is ostracised from our society. We mention him no more.

ESSON THIRD.

A REMARKABLE ANGLO-CHINESE ENTERPRISE.

While the troubles in China were at their height, and anxiety existed because of the attitude assumed by Russia and the occasional collisions between our troops and those of some of the allied countries, a British Company purchased and obtained possession of one of the most promising and flourishing of native Chinese industrial enterprises—the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company. This is the English rendering of the Chinese name, and it is retained by the new Company. It is something, at a time when British influence is not what it once was, that such a concession should have been obtained. For not only has the purchase been made, and delivery effected, but the transaction has been sanctioned by the Chinese Emperor. And it may be thought to show not a little courage on the part of those who acquired the property. As a matter of fact the risk run was not so great as at first sight it may appear. The Kaiping Coalfield, in the province of Chihli, near the Gulf of Pechili, extends for about 20 miles along the Tientsin-Newchwang Railway, the centre of the field being 62 miles by rail from the port of Tongku, 73 miles by rail from the Company's own port of Chingwantow, and 89 miles from Tientsin. It is estimated by the Company's engineers that the coal in sight amounts to 60½ million tons, and that, adding undeveloped coal, there is a total of about 325 million tons, which would be equal to a supply of 3 million tons per annum of coal of all sorts for 100 years. The old Chinese Company built a canal of about 15 miles in length from the coalfield, by which communication is secured with the whole interior canal system of China. And, further, the Imperial Northern Railways traverse the whole length of the field, and, it is stated, are nowhere more than three miles distant from the outcrop. At Chingwantow the Company owns all the land within a radius of three miles from the harbour, amounting to about 13,500 acres, and various kinds of improvements, including the construction of a sea-wall, wharves, coalyards, and a connecting railway, are now being pushed on. The works are under the supervision of Messrs. Sir John Wolfe and A. J. Barry and Co. Moreover, the Company has a fleet of six steamers. The capital of the Company consists of one million sterling in shares of £1 each, fully paid, and half a million sterling of six per cent Debentures, all privately placed. At the first general meeting of the shareholders this week, the Chairman explained that the whole of the liabilities of the old Company have been paid off, and that it has cash in hand for working capital of, in round figures, a quarter of a million sterling. The coalfield was handed over to the present Company on February 19th. In the following month the net profits were only £5,200, mainly because there were no means of transport, owing to the requirements of

the military. In the second month the profit was £17,700, and in the third month £19,600.—"The Statist."

FUNERAL OF MAJOR LITTLE.

The funeral of Major W. R. Little of the Hongkong Regiment took place on Saturday afternoon, the 14th, and was very largely attended by civilians, the Municipality, and mercantile community being represented and a large number of ladies being also present. Virtually every officer not on duty attended, General Creagh and Staff occupying a position close to the Colonel of the Regiment. The men of the Hongkong Regiment, headed by Band with muffled drums marched to the Hongkong Officers' Mess in Davenport Road about 5 o'clock, and lined up with much solemnity until the body was brought out and placed on a gun-carriage drawn by six beautiful black horses, the coffin being draped with the Union Jack, and several beautiful wreaths deposited around it. The short distance to the Cemetery was covered at the slowest walk to the pathetic strains of Chopin's "Dead March" the road being lined by the firing party, 200 strong, with reversed arms and bowed heads. The Rev. G. D. Iliff, Military Chaplain, met the body at the gate, and led the way to the grave, the coffin being borne by men of the Hongkong Regiment, who were assisted by the Municipal Police under the able direction of Superintendent Bourne.

The men of the Hongkong Regiment filed into the Cemetery and occupied a position behind the officers who were grouped around the grave. The three volleys were given with marvellous precision, but the interval between them was not, as we believe is customary, filled by a few strains of the Dead March. The impressive ceremony was brought to a close by the sounding of the "Last Post" at the grave side. Very keen regret is felt throughout the Regiment at the loss of an officer who was not only thoroughly efficient, but very popular in his mess and with his men.—"P. & T. Times."

RUSSIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY IN SIBERIA.

From the far North news reaches us of Russian military activity in Siberia which seems to have significance. The movements of troops in Eastern Siberia, we learn, indicate mobilisation rather than the customary garrison changes for the winter. If there is to be concentration the locale is a well-kept secret. Many troops have been sent South, but whether to replace drafts sent into the interior of Manchuria from southern posts or to supplement garrisons is not known. The belief is that they are massed upon the Korean frontier.

In conjunction with movements of the Russian fleet it would appear that a strong military demonstration is contemplated. The object may be to bluff Japan, or to put her to the expense of a counter demonstration with, as a consequence, excitement, disturbance of trade and commercial depression. Or, it may be that Russia will attempt to carry further her policy of aggrandisement.

Though it cannot be said that the Russian squadrons in the Pacific are unfit for active service, it is a fact that several which are being sent to sea from Vladivostok need badly to go into dry dock for extensive refitting.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s CIVIL
SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 1st October.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Assistant Judge.

WONG YIH-PAO v. R. M. MORRIS.

This was a claim for \$20, the amount of a native money order handed to defendant for collection.

Wong Yih-pao, cautioned, stated that he handed to defendant for collection three native money orders, one for \$10 and two for \$20 each. Two of these orders were returned to witness, leaving \$20 for defendant to collect. Defendant had collected the \$20 from a native shoemaker of No. 6, Pakhoi Road. This shoemaker had since removed to Soochow, his shop here having been burnt down.

In reply to defendant, witness said that he was sure that it was a \$20 order that was handed to defendant for collection. It was not a \$50 order.

Defendant stated that at the beginning of the year, probably in January, plaintiff handed to him for collection a native order for \$50. The shoemaker who owed the money offered in settlement the sum of \$20 and two other orders for \$10 and \$20 respectively. These orders were guaranteed and would, no doubt, have been collected had not the shoemaker's shop been burnt. Defendant further stated that he had deducted his commission, 30 per cent, from the amount collected.

His Honour said that he did not think it fair that defendant should take his commission for collecting \$50. Only \$20 had been collected in money and he thought that commission should be charged on that sum only.

Defendant said that plaintiff took the two money orders against his (defendant's) express wishes. Plaintiff had not said anything further about the matter for 7 months, but now that he had seen the advertisement stating that defendant had given up Chinese business, he had raised this question. A few days ago plaintiff had called and agreed to settle for \$9. Plaintiff had already received \$5 of the \$20 and the balance, \$15, was defendant's commission.

In reply to his Honour, plaintiff denied that he had received \$5.

Thomas Wong gave evidence that he entered defendant's service in April, some time after the orders were handed to defendant. He was at his desk in defendant's office when plaintiff came in and agreed to settle for \$9. Plaintiff then said that he would agree to defendant taking \$6 commission for collecting \$20, that \$5 had been paid to the compradore, and that he would accept the balance, \$9, in settlement.

His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$9 and costs, telling him that if he had suffered any loss it was entirely through his own negligence in letting the matter stand over for 7 months without making any application to defendant for his money.

WONG HSIANG-SUN v. WM. BROWN.

This was a claim by Wong Hsiang-sun for \$14.37, owing by William Brown for washing.

Defendant did not appear, and, plaintiff having sworn to the correctness of the claim and service of the summons having been proved,

His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

U. S. CONSULAR
COURT.

Shanghai, 30th September.

Before J. GOONOW, Esq.,

Consul-General (Acting Judicially).

SING CHONG JEWEL COMPANY v. NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF
THE UNITED STATES.

Yesterday, judgment was delivered in this case as follows:—

In the case before me as referee, the testimony shows that Wo Ping-su, a representative of the Sing Chong Jewel Company, plaintiff in this action, called socially with a friend on Boeck Brothers some time during May 1900, at the warehouse maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S., defendants in this action. In the course of the conversation one of the Boecks suggested that business relations might be established between the two firms. During the return call made by J. E. Boeck a bargain was made by J. E. Boeck and Wo Ping-su that Boeck Brothers should take certain jewels at the marked wholesale price, send them to the United States to be sold there, paying back to the Jewel Company the agreed upon price and receiving as their profit or commission whatever the jewels might sell for above that price. Shortly afterwards a representative of the Boecks called and selected thirty-two stones of the agreed value of Tls. 27,289. No receipt was given when the stones were taken, but later in the evening a receipt was sent to the plaintiff firm as follows: "The American Warehouse in China, maintained by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, general offices, the Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., Exhibition Department, Victor L. Boeck, manager, Shanghai, China, May 18th, 1900. Received from Shun Chong Jewel Co., thirty-two (32) stones in all, including pearls, valued at Shanghai Taels 27,829, and we agree to reimburse the aforesaid Company in case of any damage or loss to the full extent of the value of the stone or stones damaged. (Signed)—The American Warehouse, Boeck Bros. Selling Department." The stones were consigned to Aaron Naumburg at New York City to sell for Boeck Bros. It appears from the testimony of J. E. Boeck that U. S. gold \$5,000 were advanced by Naumburg to Boeck Bros. immediately upon the arrival of the jewels in New York. Later Mr. Boeck understands that \$1,000 was paid by Naumburg to Victor L. Boeck, who thereupon gave a bill of sale of all the jewels to Naumburg. The \$5,000 was put to the general account of Boeck Bros., but apparently Victor Boeck absorbed the \$1,000 for his personal use. In the meantime the Chinese were put off by one or another excuses, but no money was ever paid to them. In July 1901 this suit was brought on the theory that Boeck Bros. received the jewels as agents of the Association and that credit was given them as agents of such Association. This is one of those unfortunate cases arising in the course of trade between peoples of different race with unlike trade usages. Each party has its own standpoint and argues from its own law and customs. Such cases should be brought into Court as seldom as possible. Each party should make concessions to the view point of the other. Thus only can mutual confidence be maintained between Chinese and foreigners. In this case I have delayed rendering a decision hoping that the parties, tired of waiting, would reach an amicable arrangement. In this hope I have been disappointed. Undoubtedly the plaintiff has been grossly and deliberately swindled. All parties agree in this point. The attorney for the defence says "Victor L. Boeck is either insane or an

unmitigated scoundrel who should be suffering for his crimes in a penitentiary." The Referee agrees with this, but sees no reason to question Boeck's sanity. From the standpoint of the Chinese it is considered that the employer guarantees as worthy of confidence in all respects the employé placed in a responsible and to a certain extent representative position. Under foreign law the responsibility of the employer for the acts of an employé is strictly limited in the ways which extended trade has shown to be necessary. It is therefore plainly seen that neither party can view such a case as this from the standpoint of the other, and far sighted policy dictates that each should yield to the other, so that distrust in trade relations involving nationalities shall not be aroused, especially where the dispute arises out of plain rascality of employés. As this case has now come into Court on the motion of the Chinese plaintiff, I can only pass on it from the standpoint of the law of the United States governing responsibility for agents. The plaintiff contends (and this is the crux of the case) that Boeck Bros. were the general agents of the defendant Association to such an extent that all the acts of Boeck Bros. were the acts of the defendants. To prove this it is necessary to show that such an authority given in one of two ways, either by direct authorisation in writing or by implication from the recognition of the N. A. of M., or from its acquiescence in the acts of Boeck Bros. as agents. It is not sufficient to show that Boeck Bros. held themselves out to be agents; for the consent of principal must be shown, direct or implied. It must be shown that the N. A. of M. authorised or acquiesced in, or did not repudiate, these acts as agents. If written authorisation is shown, then the principal is bound by all acts necessary to carry the business so authorised to its legitimate conclusion. If agency is established by acquiescence in certain acts then such agency is deemed to be limited to acts of like nature. These are the rules under which this case must be judged. No written document has been submitted to me directly appointing Boeck Bros. or either of the Boecks as general agents of the N. A. of M., nor have any documents been submitted from the terms of which general agency is logically or possibly deducible. The agreement between T. C. Search, President of the defendant Association and Victor L. Boeck is of record in this case. This provides for the establishment of an exposition of American products in Shanghai; names the specific debts for which the N. A. of M. makes itself liable, and employs Victor L. Boeck as manager of the American Warehouse in Shanghai (the exposition aforesaid) and as "agent of the party of the first part." It is not contended that this last mentioned phrase gives Victor L. Boeck powers as general agent for all purposes. The context plainly shows that his "agency" only covered, and was only intended to cover, the ordinary duties of a manager of an exposition in its initiation and continuance. This agreement allows Victor L. Boeck the use of the American warehouse in Shanghai rent free for the sale of the merchandise of exhibitors, for which selling department Victor L. Boeck agreed to find sufficient capital. Par. 19. of this agreement "limits the financial liability and responsibility of the defendant association to the sums and forms specifically mentioned in this agreement," which sums are all for the maintenance of the exposition. Later letters from the defendant Association allows the substitution of Boeck Bros. for Victor L. Boeck, but do not otherwise vary the agreement. Nothing in this document, or in the later letters indicate a general agency to do a general business, or any business, for the N. A. of M., but the conduct of "an exposition of goods produced or manufactured in America." The power

as agents of the N. A. of M. to buy or to take for sale or on commission from parties not exhibitors in the exposition cannot logically follow from Boeck's employment as manager of the exposition nor from the permission given him or them by the defendant Association for the sale of goods produced or manufactured in the U. S. A. by those whose samples are shown in the warehouse, who must be members of the N. A. of M. before they can exhibit there. No evidence has been brought before me that the N. A. of M. had any knowledge that Boeck Bros. or either of them were claiming or had claimed to be the agents of such Association in buying or selling or taking goods for sale on commission. I have gone beyond the record and thoroughly examined the correspondence between Boeck Bros. and the defendant Association and find no suggestion of agency or mention of other business beyond the management of the exposition. I do not find in the testimony of Wo Ping-su that Boeck Bros. or either of them claimed to him to be acting for the N. A. of M., nor did Wo Ping-su before trusting the Boecks with pearls to the value of U. S. \$18,000, ask them for their authority to bind the Association. The receipt handed him some hours after the delivery of the jewels to Boeck Bros. representative does not purport to be from the N. A. of M. It is not claimed that the jewels were shipped to the N. A. of M. nor to any of its officers; nor that the N. A. of M. had any knowledge of the transaction or derived any profit from it, nor that any similar transaction had taken place before this one, either with or without the knowledge of the N. A. of M. I can find nothing to establish an agency by implication. Undoubtedly the plaintiff was robbed. I cannot find that its recourse is in law against the defendant Association. I cannot find that Boeck Brothers, or either of them, had direct or implied authority to act as general agents of the defendant Association, so that the defendant Association is responsible in this case. I therefore find for the defendant Association with Court costs and the costs of this reference.

JOHN GOODNOW, Referee.

Approved September 30th, 1901,

JOHN GOODNOW,
U. S. Consul-General, Acting
Judicially.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 1st October.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq., Coroner,
and Messrs. S. DEACON, W. ALLANSON
and T. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jury.

RE DEATH OF DIME JOSEPH HASEN.

An inquest was opened yesterday afternoon at 537, Canton Road, on the body of Dime Joseph Hassen, who was found dead in bed at that residence in the morning. The Coroner and jury, after viewing the body, decided to adjourn the inquest until to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. at the British Consulate, for evidence and to hear the result of the doctor's post mortem examination.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.—Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

MIXED COURT.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning before Mr. Chang (Magistrate) and Mr. F. E. Wilkinson (British Assessor), an office boy in the employ of Messrs. Waller and Brown was accused of stealing a quantity of stamps. Mr. Waller stated that the stamps had been given him by a certain gentleman, in an envelope, but he had never seen them and did not know how many there were. They were obsolete New Zealand stamps. The boy had also written the firm's receipt for them, signed "Waller and Brown." The signature was very much like that of his partner. Two of the stamps were found in the drawer of the boy's desk. Accused denied signing the receipt, but Detective-Sergt. Eek stated that the prisoner had on the previous day admitted doing so at the instigation of the coolie, who said it was necessary. Accused was sentenced to 200 blows and 15 days' cage.—A man was charged with receiving twelve packets of playing cards, with knowledge that they were stolen. Mr. R. Price-Tuthill, of the Shanghai Club, prosecuted and said the cards were such as were specially imported by the Club, and bore the monogram "S.C." on the reverse side. The cards were sold at the Club for \$1 per packet, and accused had sold them to a shopkeeper in Broadway for \$3 per dozen packets. They had not been opened and were quite new. Accused must have received them from some one, and he would like to find out who it was. Prisoner said the man who sold him the cards had gone to Singapore. Detective-Sergt. Gilfillan said the prisoner had told him the man was dead. The Assessor thought it would be best to adjourn the case, in order to find out from whom the prisoner had received the cards. Detective-Sergt. Gilfillan said that when he went to accused's shop he denied selling the cards to the shop on Broadway, but the Broadway shopkeeper produced the receipt given, which showed in the first place that the accused was telling a falsehood. Moreover, accused had given several contradictory stories of how he had come by the cards. The case was adjourned for a week for further investigation.—A Chinese was accused by Mr. S. Hibba of assaulting him on the 24th instant at 11, Nanking Road and damaging his clothing to the extent of \$35. Mr. Hibba said accused came to his office on the 24th instant and presented a bill; he told the man to go to the compradore. The compradore told the man to call again. Accused struck the compradore and a row ensued. Complainant then went out of his office to see what was the matter and told them not to make so much noise. Accused struck him and he took him by the hand to the staircase telling him to go away, but accused took hold of his coat and his foot slipping, he (complainant) fell down the whole length of the stairs. In the fall he tore his coat and trousers. The garments were shown to the Court. Complainant, continuing, said he did not struggle with the prisoner. His foot slipped when accused took hold of his coat. He was simply trying to tell the man to go away when he was struck. The Court ordered accused to pay \$2 compensation. Mr. Hibba said he would rather not take the \$2. The Assessor replied that it would in that case be converted into a fine. Mr. Hibba asked about the damage to his clothes, he had had to call a doctor and still felt the effects of the fall. The Assessor remarked that there was nothing stated on the charge sheet about a doctor. The way complainant fell down the stairs was a pure accident. Mr. Hibba denied this, saying that the man dragged him down. Accused was fined \$2.—A mafao was charged with driving a pony in a lame condition attached to a carriage. Inspector Collins ap-

peared on behalf of the S.S.P.C.A. and stated that it was not a very bad case, as the animal was lame through being worked out. The pony was in fairly good condition. The Court inspected the animal, after which accused was discharged with a caution.—On Thursday morning, before Mr. Chang (Magistrate) and Dr. Barchet (American Assessor), three men were charged with creating a disturbance in the Rifle Range Road. Mr. Trueman, the complainant, stated that disturbances took place there frequently and he had on several occasions to go out to quieten them. Between 9 and 12 p.m. the disturbance was very bad. Sergt. Lynch pointed out one of the men who had been convicted previously, and said he was no doubt the cause of the trouble on this occasion. The magistrate proposed to let the men off this time with a caution, but if brought up again on a similar charge they would be cangued. He hoped that would be satisfactory. Mr. Trueman replied that he would be quite satisfied if that would stop the disturbances. The case was not a very serious one. Mr. K. H. Lindholm also spoke of the annoyance caused by these disturbances. Prisoners were finally discharged with a caution.—Three men were charged with selling cigarettes purporting to be those of "Pin Head" brand. Mr. F. V. Holm, a representative of the American Tobacco Co., stated that he had caught the men on Tuesday and Wednesday selling "Pin Head" boxes with other cigarettes inside. They were selling them in French Town. He would like to be able to find who were the manufacturers. He did not think the men were to be blamed so much as those who gave them the cigarettes to sell. Samples of the cigarettes were shown to the Court. They were all in "Pin Head" boxes, but bore various names such as "Rooster," "Cock," "Van Hing," etc. The magistrate thought the men did not know they were committing any offence, and it would therefore be hard upon them if they were punished. It would be far better to discover the manufacturers, who, when brought before the Court, would be severely punished. The prisoners would have to give a bond not to commit the offence again. He knew it was difficult to get hold of the manufacturers, as they did not always give their proper names. Prisoners were discharged on giving the necessary bond. The cigarettes and boxes seized were ordered to be confiscated.—On Monday morning before Mr. Chang (Magistrate) and Mr. F. E. Wilkinson (British Assessor) four men were charged by Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld with bringing wet cotton into the settlement for sale contrary to a proclamation issued by the Taotai. Mr. Rosenfeld said the cotton belonged to the men, but upon examination was found to contain over 11 per cent of water or damp. The percentage allowed was 8, and this was over three per cent of that allowance. The samples had been taken from the middle of the bales. If one inexperienced in the business handled cotton to find what dampness it contained, there would have to be about 25 per cent of water in it before it could be detected. This particular cotton had been tested by an expert. He would sooner have the men cangued than fined, as it would be a warning to others. The Court ordered the four prisoners to be cangued on the Bund near the P. and O. jetty for 15 days.

A GREAT STRIKE INEVITABLE.

THE MINERS' CONFERENCE AND THE TAX QUESTION.

Before the effect of the recently imposed coal tax had been considered by the Westminster Miners' Conference, no fewer than 423,845 miners were in favour of a general strike, and less than 180,000 against the proposal. But the conference, which represented 750,000 miners, decided that, provided the miner's wage was not affected by the tax, there should be no strike.

A big mine owner has now expressed his conviction that the miner will have to bear a share of the burden after all, and so we may shortly expect the most calamitous coal strike that the United Kingdom has ever witnessed.

What shall we do for coal? Goodness knows prices to-day are high enough! There is wood, peat, and bilin. All three of these substances burn. Wood, however, is scarce; peat is unobtainable; and bilin (which is found in the bile, and which is manufactured by the liver) might enable us to go without fires altogether if only we could store sufficient of it in our bodies.

Bile, it may be said, is the natural physic of the body, and bilin is that part of bile which gives heat to the blood. It burns, in fact, like coal, and in this way supplies the body with the necessary heat. Seeing that bile is the body's physic, it can readily be understood that if the liver (which makes bile) is disordered there is a serious danger threatening you.

No better case could be cited than that of Mrs. Carter, who speaks in plain English:—"I had always been a very poor eater, exercising much judgment in what I ate and drank," she says, "but about four years ago I knew, for the first time, what indigestion really meant."

"I tried to eat everything and anything, like other people, but indigestion soon pulled me up. A mere potato caused me to gasp and I fight for breath until I thought that I should die. I would be a whole hour suffering from its effects."

"The feeling was as though I were being choked or stifled to death, and if a dozen knives had been driven into my chest I do not think that I could have suffered greater agony. After that I became more cautious, but the least bit of solid food severely punished me."

"A piece of bread and butter would give me pain, and consequently I dared not eat much food. My strength ebbed slowly away, and after a time, owing to the weakened state of my health, I grew to be very constipated and was troubled with severe, racking pains in the head."

"No medicine did me any good until I tried Seigel's Syrup, the first bottle of which gave me great relief. I continued taking it and found that my appetite and powers of digestion rapidly increased. I gained strength, too, and naturally I gained confidence in Seigel's Syrup, which in time completely cured me of every ill."

"I feel better in myself now, and can eat anything without fear. Seigel's Syrup is still my stand-by in time of need. It is a wonderful remedy.—E. Carter (Mrs.), 40, Bond Street, Lyng Lane, West Bromwich. April 10th, 1901." Given out of a desire to do good.

There is no need for anybody to ask which is the greater necessity, coal or bile. The answer is obvious. Besides giving heat, bile is a purgative, regulating the bowels. Seigel's Syrup will induce and maintain a normal flow of bile. A healthy action of the stomach, liver, and kidneys results from the use of this great herb tonic. These three organs strike when neglected or overworked.

A great strike is inevitable if you omit to guard against the inroads upon health of house and business worries. Seigel's Syrup enables the system to resist these insidious influences and, by maintaining full vigour, avoid strikes in every organ. There are no better arbitrators than a clear head and a healthy body.

What would a householder think of the coal merchant who delivered him kitchen cobbles when he has distinctly ordered the best drawing-room Wallsend coals? Put yourself in this position when you order Seigel's Syrup. That is to say, emphatically and firmly refuse any substitute. Seigel's Syrup has a thirty years' reputation and bears A. J. White's steel engraved label; the substitute has neither.

People are not apt to think that the men who secretly practise these acts of dishonest substitution are at the root of some of our great labour evils. Substituters undermine the legitimate sales of well-known products whose preparation on a large scale is responsible for the employment of thousands in well-lighted and sanitary factories, where prospects are sound and wages are certain.

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PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. **PREUSSEN**.—For Foochow—Mr. H. M. Maze. For Hongkong—Mrs. Portaria and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. Aranovici, Miss Lisa Boloveschi, Messrs. L. Dawson, Ma, Cha, Zanetti, Scarfo, S. Molinatto, I. Schwartz, E. Baldi and A. Beagoshini. For Singapore—Messrs. Fr. Krause, May, Julius Petersen, Karl D. Anderson, R. Johansen and G. Thoresen. For Suez—Mr. B. Stenn. For Colombo—B. ron and Mrs. d'Authouard de Wasservas, Mr. and Mrs. Cozon Aron, Mr. and Mrs. M. Petrucovsky and Mrs. Blahmann. For Naples—Mr. Koligin. For Antwerp—Mr. and Mrs. Kurtowish. For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. A. Groot, Corv. Cpts. Bauer and Schach, Messrs. S. Allen, E. Gordon Lowder, von Tritsche, Wieprecht, Fairley, L. de Coch and M. Bergonzoni. For Bremerhaven—Mr. and Mrs. Grape, Messrs. von Massenbach, Stenermann, Voigt, Ranhe and Debrus.

Per str. **EMPERESS OF JAPAN**.—For Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Greaves, Mrs. Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Gale and Mr. Frank P. Ball. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Dudgeon and Mr. H. Wastings. For Yokohama—Messrs. Thos. W. McIlraith, E. Sellars, G. F. Watts, R. L. Warren and S. Moutrie. For San Francisco—Messrs. J. Theband and F. H. Probble, U.S.N. For London—Messrs. N. Du F. Hutchison and Alex. Campbell.

Per str. **LAOS**.—For Yokohama—Messrs. Handler, Perin and Tamburini. For Nagasaki—Messrs. C. Bernard, Ruynecof and Archioef.

Per str. **CITY OF PEKING**.—For San Francisco—Mr. Vuke. For Bremen—Mr. K. Strauss. Or Nagasaki—Mr. A. Hanson. For Yokohama—Mr. I. R. Leimer.

Per str. **HAKUAI MARU**.—For Nagasaki—Paymaster N. Yamada and Mr. J. Haudekmann. For Yokohama—Capt. T. Suto, Paymaster K. Shiga, General Song and a party and Mr. C. F. Johnston. For Chemulpo, (via Nagasaki)—Mr. and Mrs. Burkwall and infant.

Per str. **HONGKONG MARU**.—For Hongkong—Mrs. A. W. Mar-hall, Messrs. H. Humphreys and Shang Tung.

Per str. **HSINYU**.—For Nagasaki—Mr. Hall.

Per str. **MEIDAH**.—For Hankow—Mrs. Smid, Mrs. Florans, Messrs. Gallenzi and Roberts. For Ichang—Conul-General and Mrs. Haas and Miss Gebhardt.

Per str. **CHUNGKING**.—For Chefoo—Mrs. White. For Weihaiwei—Mr. C. E. Beer. For Tangku—Rev. and Mrs. Gammon and child. Rev. J. R. Hykes, D.D., Messrs. J. Dawson, G. F. von Waagenheim, Petit and Pa sick.

Per str. **WOOSUNG**.—For Hongkong—Lieuts. Edmundson, Angus and Sheppard, Messrs. F. Green, Heron and W. Bullock.

Per str. **BENCLUTHA**.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzen.

Per str. **FOOKSANG**.—For Newchwang—Mrs. Pipe-Sewers and Mrs. Gazzella Samuel. Per str. **HAESHIN**.—For Foochow—Messrs. Kuwada and Mori, and Master Begley.

Per str. **YUSHUN**.—For Tangku—Rev. Fathers J. Jeuning, A. Lateur and A. Botty. Per str. **KWANGCHI**.—For Tangku—Mr. E. Jacobsen.

Per str. **KIANGTEEN**.—For Ningpo—Messrs. R. Macgregor and W. N. Fleming, Mrs. and Miss Clarke.

Per str. **NGANKIN**.—For Chinkiang—Messrs. W. R. Farr and C. Newall. For Hankow—Messrs. J. Valentine and J. Findlay.

Per str. **TATUNG**.—For Nanking—Mr. R. F. Hedgeland. For Wuhu—Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and Mr. Martin. For Hankow—Mrs. Perry, Revs. F. Capetini and Rivelli, Messrs. C. R. Holcomb, R. J. Cain and Dewar.

Per str. **WUCHANG**.—For Weihaiwei—Messrs. G. T. Hare and T. Sims. For Chefoo—Mrs. Sandransky, Mrs. Risruck, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Strong. For Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Marlatt, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Drummond, Messrs. F. and T. Williams, de Schalygin and W. Strong.

Per str. **PERIN**.—For Ningpo—Mr. C. M. Maher.

Per str. **FEICHING**.—For Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Forege, Messrs. Jaren, R. Dalvy, C. Simpson and S. H. Comstock.

Per str. **KWEILEE**.—For Chinkiang—Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Woodbridge and four children and Dr. Gertrude Tatt. For Wuhu—Mr. Wu.

Per str. **TAISANG**.—For Foochow—Misses King, McGowan and Lodder, and Mr. Koreeda.

Per str. **SUIWO**.—For Tungchow—Messrs. Muller and Price. For Hankow—Mr. Neulier.

Per str. **CHIYUEN**.—For Newchwang—Misses L. B. Jaradeki and B. Jone.

Per str. **KWANGLEE**.—For Hongkong—Capt. W. Shaw.

Per str. **HSINFUNG**.—For Tangku—Miss Alice Terrell.

INWARD.

Per str. **LAOS**.—From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Lepissier and family, Bros. Revelli and Cappelletti, Rev. Father Couran, Messrs. P. Seeborg, P. Brior, A. Wills, E. de José and Fernand Mineur. From Singapore—Mrs. L. Guillet and child. From Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. Fortin, Messrs. A. C. Dervier and L. Vourdelet. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. de Cromer, Mrs. Hance, Messrs. Tavares, H. McCombe, Poochomul and Thomps n.

Per str. **BENGAL**.—From Marseilles—Mrs. Paxton and infant, Rev. J. Paxton, and Mr. B. F. Madon. From Colombo—Mrs. W. S. King, Mrs. Taylor and child. From Hongkong—Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Gove, Mrs. Gumpert, Messrs. J. G. Gilling, A. J. Wood, J. Pearts and B. C. Gleson.

Per str. **PREUSSEN**.—From Yokohama—Mrs. Mandl, Mrs. Morthorst, Mrs. Goetz, Misses Ellis and Tripler, Messrs. d'Outremont, Melchers, Twetyman, Neil, Grün, Main, Frischen, Krause, Marlatt and Carter. From Kobe—Mrs. Tibburn, Miss Heidelberg, Messrs. Müller, Debrunner, Baessler, Heiso, Liebs, Killie, Murray, and Terada. From Nagasaki—Mrs. Lenz, Messrs. Filatoff, Palmann, Klopfer, Barham, Isaac, Duhewit, Browne, White, Anderson, Gurnberg and Yip Ching-ising.

Per str. **EMPERESS OF CHINA**.—From Vancouver—Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wehrung, Mrs. L. J. Davis, Rev. and Mrs. Ronning and family, Rev. and Mrs. Hudson and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. Vaughan Rev. and Mrs. Woodbridge and family, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and child, Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Joyce, Mrs. Gribble, Mrs. W. Sutton, Misses Alice Terrill, Wehrung, Ida C. Groeth, Olive Hadenfeld, Taylor, M. King and M. K. Levering, Messrs E. Runge, C. H. Blake, J. C. Hanson and T. Sims. From Yokohama—Mrs. Evans and two children, Mrs. Hudson and two children, Mrs. and Miss Wright, Mrs. Cheetham and two children, Mrs. Wedemeyer and three children, Misses Parkhill and Stewart, Messrs. A. Wright, W. B. Cheetham, W. Styles, A. R. Murphine, J. Buchanan, E. Quelch and A. R. Springer. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Merrill and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Heidorn and two children, Messrs. A. W. Balton and H. J. Jackson. From Nagasaki—Mrs. and Miss Cowie, Rev. and Mrs. A. Thomson, Capt. Devenish, Messrs. G. S. Cowie, C. H. Butler, W. Gow, C. E. Syre and H. J. Limby. 2 intermediate.

Per str. **EMPERESS OF JAPAN**.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Gewicke, Mrs. Droeze and child, Miss Lyon, Messrs. A. van Nierop, J. M. Lyon, H. S. H. Pilkington, W. Swan, W. Harris, F. Scott, E. Pillis, F. J. Fishlock, W. J. Wright, Shi Ping-kwong, J. C. Gibson, W. A. Birchall and J. B. Pillow. 2 intermediate, 29 in transit and 374 in steerage.

Per str. **HAKUAI MARU**.—From Japan—Mrs. M. Kojima, Rev. and Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Armstead, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. H. Wallace, Mrs. and Miss Hashimoto, Mrs. K. Esaki, Misses Smith, Norman and F. F. Cattle, Major Imai, Capt. Takatsuka, Surgeon H. Yamada, Mr. and Master Ambrose, Messrs. T. Otsu, M. Yuwasa, Y. Tawada, S. Teuji, H. M. Mage, G. W. Scott, L. Mooser, A. L. Blecheynden, T. Veitch, W. Ortwine, E. Starky, Wilson, Reninall, A. Smith, Y. Kusaka, W. Bass, K. Suhara, Yokota, K. Koike, T. Marnekas, Starkey, L. Hackerman, D. Nakarishi, G. Mori, K. Obata, Williams and T. Kuwada.

Per str. **HONGKONG MARU**.—From San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore, Mrs. G. T. Cooper and child, Mrs. B. Dunn, Mrs. F. de Gann, Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Haden and

three children, Mrs. M. Kreig, Mrs. P. Kreig, Mrs. Pisco and three children, Mrs. Stoltz, Lieut. Giers, Miss A. L. Lowell, Messrs. Kreig, A. M. Latter, C. S. Leavenworth, K. Oldorf, H. M. Pereira, J. Pisco, Dr. Gertrude Taft and A. E. Waters.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Rev. J. R. Goddard, Rev. Father Catheline, Messrs. J. S. Dooley, Lee, and Peebles.

Per str. MEILEE.—From Hankow and Ports—Major Hubert, Messrs. Voigt and Pierion, and 4 Convent Sisters.

Per str. FOOSANG.—From Chefoo and Newchwang—Mr. Katraoff.

Per str. LYEMOON.—From Hongkong—Capt. Koeler and Mr. Lusasson.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Dr. and Mrs. Hickin, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill and child, Miss Carbin, Messrs. R. Macgregor and W. M. Fleming.

Per str. CHOVSANG.—From Foochow.—Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Mr. and Mrs. Doyere.

Per str. ELLA.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. John Jurgens, A. C. Hekman, M. F. Dzionk and K. Yin.

Per str. SUIWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Capt. and Mrs. Fuller.

Per str. SUAL.—From Hankow—Mrs. Whitfield and two children, Misses (2) Goodfellow and Mr. W. Brumfield.

Per str. CITY OF PEKING.—From Hongkong—Messrs. F. Percy Harrold, H. Simon and M. Lembke.

Per str. TATUNG.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. Lowe and Young.

Per str. TAISHUN.—From Chefoo—Messrs. C. D. Ruche, W. L. Davies, G. Bonfield and G. Lhuillier.

Per str. Gov. JAECHKE.—From Tsingtau—Mrs. Bishter and two children, Dr. Rapp, Messrs. Weber, Külle, Thyen, Heboldt, Ehrhardt and Schwaln.

Per str. SULAN.—From Hankow—Mr. Distel.

Per str. KWANGLEE.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. White and four children, and Mr. C. de Schalzglin.

Per str. KWEILEE.—From Hankow and Ports—Messrs. Kraemer and Raymond.

Per str. FEICHING.—From Newchwang and Chefoo—Mr. D. E. Hoste.

Per str. WUCHANG.—From Tientsin and Chefoo—Capt. J. Whittle, Majors Gibson and Vitre, Misses Ferries, Oregala and Brogen, Messrs. Dallas, Goodfellow, Debriss, Holobaski, Rush, Bronchine (2) Angelio, Williams, Preble, Brady and McConnell.

Per str. HSINYU.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. David, Mr. and Mrs. Schaar, Mrs. and Miss Quackenbush, Miss Muney, Messrs. W. H. Poate, C. H. Engels, Hall and Henry von Daring.

Per str. YUENWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey.

Per str. MEISHUN.—From Hankow.—Mr. Schneetloth.

Per str. POYANG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. Watt.

Per str. HSINFUNG.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Messrs. H. Gombaeff and C. W. Barnaby.

Per str. PAOHUA.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. Bowen.

Per str. KIANGFOO.—From Hankow—Mrs. Poate, Miss Cooper, Messrs. H. J. Wigham, S. Styent and W. C. Howam.

Per str. TUNGCHOW.—From Tangku via Chefoo and Weihaiwei—Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Misses (4) Gilmour, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Brooks, Messrs. Mondon, Watin and Geitman.

Per str. CHYUEN.—From Chefoo—Mrs. Middleton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Moodie and child, Miss Cassels, Rev. J. Douglas, and Mr. Worth.

Per str. KINGING.—From Tangku, Chefoo and Weihaiwei—Mrs. McMichael, Mr. How, and Master Bowman.

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* * Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the **ONLY** remedy of any service was **CHLORODYNE**.—See *Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, was, undoubtedly, the inventor of **CHLORODYNE**; that the story of the defendant Freeman was elaborately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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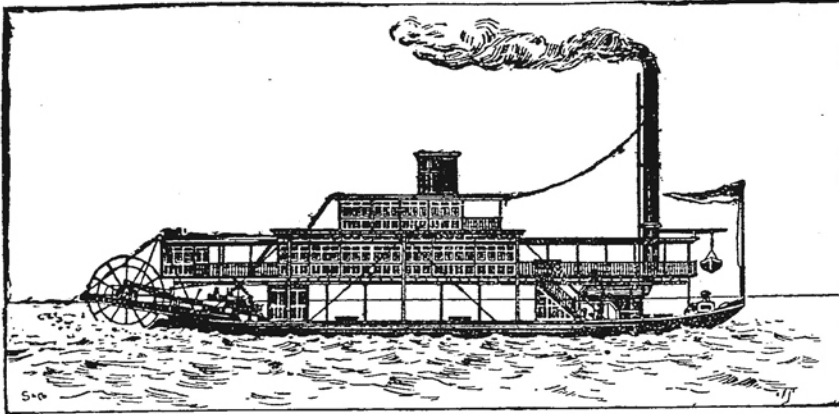
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IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seem most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when preserverly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

Subscription Tls. 24 per annum.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

Subscription Tls. 12 per annum.

A RESUME of China news published on the departure of each mail for Europe. It has a large circulation amongst persons interested in and connected with the Far East, and thus offers great advantages to advertisers of Home Products.

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For the future none but **SOLID BLOCKS** or **STEREOS** will be accepted for advertisements in the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," owing to the frequent accidents that occur through printing with those of other construction.

Blocks can be converted into solid stereos at a very moderate expense on application to this office.

Shanghai, 4th Aug., 1899.

NOW READY.

FREEMASONRY,

IN

Shanghai and Northern China.

GIVING the history and particulars of all Masonic Buildings, Ceremonies and Events; Lodges, Chapters and Charitable Institutions under the English, Scotch and American Constitutions, with a Masonic Directory of all Freemasons in Northern China.

It is an indispensable adjunct to all Masonic Libraries, and of the utmost value to all working Masons.

Bound in Cloth, price \$3 per copy.

Can be obtained at

NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE.

Shanghai, 20th June, 1900.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY



This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Veipeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1
in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2
for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bowels, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3
for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c.: It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 & 4/6 per package, of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

30ap-02 283

1st May, 1901.

"UNZEN AND ROUND ABOUT IT"

NOW READY.

THE THIRD EDITION, containing useful additions up to date.

The Pamphlet, price 50 cents, can be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd. WM. BREWER & Co., and

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900,
£14,732,681.

I.—Authorised

Capital ...£3,000,000

Subscribed... 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital 687,500 " 0

II.—Fire Funds 2,833,716 14 4

III.—Life and Annuity Funds 11,211,464 4 4

£14,732,680 18 8

Revenue Fire Branch...£ 1,655,244 11 0

Life & Annuity

Branches£ 1,411,678 7 1

£3,067,923 11 1

THE Accumulated Fund of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

Insurance against Fire effected at current rates.

J. A. BALLARD,

Agent.

22mr-1902 741 c.a. S'hai, 13th Sept., 1901.

L'UNION

Fire Insurance Company.

Reserved Capital, Fcs. 21,736,149.
HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are now prepared to issue Policies at current rates.

ULYSSE PILA & Co.,

Agents.

13mr-02 1277 Shanghai, 14th Sept., 1901.

Now in the Press and to be issued Shortly.

Third Edition of

TREATIES

between

THE EMPIRE OF CHINA

AND

FOREIGN POWERS,

together with

Regulations for the Conduct of Foreign Trade, etc.,
Price, \$4 per copy.

Orders can be sent to the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE.**JUST PUBLISHED.**

The famous Reform Edicts of the Emperor Kuang Hsü and Reactionary Edicts of the Empress Dowager cancelling same.

Being a Reprint from the "PEKING GAZETTE" of 1898 and 1899.

Price, \$1.00.

NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE.**"ALBINGIA"**

Versicherungs - Aktiengesellschaft

(Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.),

Hamburg.

THE undersigned having been appointed agents for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

SCHRODER, WILKENS & Co.

2ja-1902 31 Shanghai, 2nd July, 1901.

THE MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

Capital over £2,000,000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant policies on Foreign or Chinese Risks at current rates.

A. R. BURKILL & SONS.

4au-01 c.a. 551 S'hai, 5th Feb. 1901

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 26th September.)

PIECE GOODS.—There is little or no change to advise in the position of our market since the last Report, demand continuing to run on much the same lines, but business is somewhat restricted owing to the rapidly diminishing supply of the goods wanted. At the same time there is not much disposition on the part of the native operators to rush up prices, as can be clearly seen by the Public sale results. No new features of interest have presented themselves from the outside markets during the interval, the continuance of satisfactory clearances implying the demand for consumptive requirements still holds. The near approach of an important settling day no doubt accounts to a great extent for the apparent quietness, these functions probably having a more forcible bearing on the trade at present as financial arrangements can scarcely yet have returned to the old grooves. At the same time the credit of the native dealers has not suffered much during the past year, and although many foreign firms may have found it to their advantage to grant facilities, if not make substantial concessions, very little is heard of their shirking their liabilities. With the exception of a rumour that Exchange in NEWCHANG has gone still further against imports from this nothing of special interest is advised from our dependencies.

The dealers have apparently considerable confidence in the future, but at the same time are acting cautiously in face of the very uncertain attitude of the home markets, consequently in plain staples forward business is comparatively slow. In Fancy makes, however, a fair enquiry still continues, to which Manufacturers appear able to respond at sufficiently encouraging prices to keep the pot boiling, otherwise Importers would be having a very slack time.

There is little or no change in the position in MANCHESTER, the chief enquiry from this side being for *S.4-lbs. Shirtings*, a fair quantity of which are being booked for the Spring. Cotton according to latest advices is 4½d. but Telegrams from NEW YORK yesterday advise higher prices in consequence of bad crop reports, the quotations given showing a very decided advance.

It was learnt with great satisfaction just after the departure of the last Mail that the BRITISH GOVERNMENT are after all not neglecting the interests of its subjects engaged in this trade, and have appointed a special Commission to draw up the necessary Tariff in connection with the revision of the Commercial Treaty with CHINA. The appointment of the present Chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association is particularly acceptable to the British Merchants here, knowing as they do that, in addition to the keen interest he personally takes in the matter, he is supported by a strong Committee who are thoroughly conversant with trade and will doubtless have everything cut and dried and ready for the approval of the Special Commissioners, who are coming out from ENGLAND, by the time they arrive, so that there may be no occasion to temporarily resort to *ad valorem* duties, which would cause grave inconvenience and possible complications.

Grey Shirtings S.4-lbs.—Sales are reported of some 15,000 pieces, as follows—*Blue 3 Duck* £2.20, *Cash Boy* £2.30 *Blue Crab* £2.37½, *Two Cash* £2.40, *Red Bell* £2.45, *Red Tag* £2.47½, *Red Pagoda and Joss* £2.52½ and *Red Pagoda* £2.55.

Buyers at Auction are beginning to pay up a little more for these goods, the lower qualities especially.

Light Weights.—Prices at Auction show but little change, they are certainly no firmer however.

Heavy Weights.—No private transactions are mentioned, but at Auction a firmer feeling seems to have set in.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—The market appear to be in a drooping state, no private business being mentioned and at Auction prices are weaker.

White Shirtings.—Sales of moderate parcels of the following chops are reported, namely. *Gold 2 Lion and Flag* £2.70, *Gold Mandarin* £2.87½, and *Blue Round Dragon* £4.45. With exception of a few of the better makes prices went in favour of the buyers at Auction.

T-Cloths.—There are no private sales reported and at Auction prices do not show much strength.

Jeans, Drills and Sheetings.—Business from first hands appears to be quite at a stand-still at the moment, the dealers having ample means of supplying their requirements from their earlier purchases which are now arriving with some freedom.

Fancy Goods.—Further orders have been booked for a variety of *Dyed and Printed* goods for the Spring trade, the MANCHESTER market being more easy to deal with in these makes than plain staples. *Fast Black Cotton Italians* sold irregularly at Auction, but without much change on the average.

Woolens.—Notwithstanding a slightly firmer feeling in the private market Auction prices have not shown up at all well. For *CAMLETS* there was a drop of two to three mace. *LONG ELLS* were barely steady, and *LASTINGS* are weaker. For *SPANISH STRIPES*, however, there appears to be more demand and prices are improving.

Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN.—There has been a steady demand for the River markets at unchanged prices, buyers for the North holding off at present. The sales amount to 1,350 bales as follows:—

No. 6s. 20 bales; *Leopold* £59.25.

No. 10s. 100 bales; *Hope Mill* £66.00.

No. 12s. 700 bales; *Bombay National* £68.00, *Lukmidass Kinjee* £71.00, *Pahaney Mule* £72.25 and *Currimbhoy Mule* £73.00.

No. 16s. 25 bales; *Saraswati Mill* £75.25.

No. 20s. 605 bales; *Imperial* £77.00, *Motilall Pitty* £77.50/77.75, *Currimbhoy Mule* £78.00, *Ripon Mule* £78.25/78.50, *Britannia Ring* £78.50/78.75 and *E. D. Sasson Alexandra Pagoda* £80.25/80.50.

JAPANESE.—No business is reported in these spinnings.

LOCAL.—The near approach of the settling day has deterred buyers from entering into further transactions, the market being quiet at unchanged quotations.

COTTON.—The feeling is a little weaker, but no business is reported since our last.

METALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.—From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s Report of 27th September, 1901:—In metals, though there have been many inquiries, but little actual business has been put through. The following are all that are reported:—100 tons London Horse-shoes 93s. 6d., c.i.f.e. Auction:—30 tons Cobblestones £2.58, 25 tons Wires Shorts £2.64, 22 tons Hoop Ends £2.43, 10 tons Bar Iron £3.73, 445 cases Double Horse Bamboo Steel, damaged £6.34 to 6.43.

In Sundries no business has been reported, though inquiries have been brisk, and deliveries fair.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 2nd October:—

The home markets continue quiet, Gold Kilings are quoted in Lyons at Fcs. 25.50.

RAW SILK.—There is no change in the position, Dealers still ask Taels 435 for Gold Kiling.

YELLOW SILKS.—Some business has been done, but Buyers are reluctant to pay rates asked. Dealers on the other hand fight against any reduction as whilst stocks here are plentiful, the replacing cost in the Interior is above the Shanghai parity.

Arrivals as per Customs Returns from the 21st to 30th September are 1,227 bales White, 1,085 bales Yellow, and 70 bales Wild.

HAND FILATURES.—Are neglected.

STEAM FILATURES.—Nothing doing. Reelers are busy on previous contracts, and in the meanwhile will not entertain business unless at previous rates.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 1,480 bales to America and 1,964 to Europe.

WASTE SILK.—Nothing doing. Visible supplies still continue most extraordinarily small for this period of season.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week, 4 m./s. 2/8 3/8 and Fcs. 3.41. Freight after the departure of this Mail will be: Tls. 7.35 per cwt.

	Tls. per picul		Tls. per picul
HANGCHOW TSATLEES.—		9/12 Moss TAYSAAM.—	
Pagoda, Tinghaou	395	Green Stork 3	382 1/2
WHITE KIAHING.—		SKELNS.—	
Lily Flower 1	405	Double Man 2 and 3	375/355
" 2	395/400	Blue Monster 1	342 1/2
GREEN KIAHING.—		Green Monster 1	340
Duck M	420	Luck Twins 3	350
" MM	400	YELLOW SILKS.—	
Green Almond Flower I	372 1/2	Meenyang I	315
		Kopun 1	300
		Seychuen 1	205/202 1/2

	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.
Settlements for this mail	about 600	200	1,000	350	900	2,000 bales.
" " season in trading } ..	38,600	32,000	59,000	31,000	33,800	18,500 "
forward contracts	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stock inclusive of old	15,000	12,000	10,000	8,000	14,900	12,000 "
total Arrivals, including Steam } ..	50,000	43,000	65,750	38,900	48,700	30,500 "
Filatures	"	"	"	"	"	"
* <i>King a. n.</i> * <i>France &c.</i> Total Europe. America. India & Egypt. Japan, Coast & Straits. Grand Total.						
Export of Steam Filatures, pls. 41	1,923	1,964	1,480			3,444 ba'es.
Export White Silk in Bales } 1,677	14,939	16,616	3,248	866	512	21,242 "
of 80 catties	"	"	"	"	"	"
" Yellow Silk in piculs... 32	2,187	2,219		2,736	357	5,312 "
Wild " " 230	4,485	4,715	708	40	244	5,707 "
Total	1,980	23,534	25,514	5,436	3,642	1,113
Against in 1900 1901	1,587	19,771	21,358	3,259	4,707	672
" 1899 1900	5,134	38,293	43,427	5,491	3,723	793
" 1898-99	1,626	23,202	24,828	2,251	2,077	520
" 1897-98	1,000	25,311	26,311	3,585	2,530	1,065
" 1896-97	1,521	12,785	14,306	383	906	945
" 1895 96	1,346	28,587	29,933	4,372	3,129	1,144
Export Waste Silk	4,242	15,547	19,789	15	28	...
Against in 1900-1901	6,409	10,973	17,382	...	...	48
" 1899 1900	7,014	14,242	21,256	1,152	...	405
" 1898-99	3,310	10,905	14,215	15	10	399
Export Cocoons	...	562	562	...	2	1,208
Against in 1900-1901	...	466	466	...	...	1,968
" 1899-1900	...	1,596	1,596	...	...	1,567
" 1898 99	...	1,862	1,862	7	...	562

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 2nd instant.

We are glad to be able to report a slight improvement in our homeward freight market during the past fortnight and cargo for America has been fairly plentiful, although there has not been quite so much offering for Europe, at any rate the outlook is more promising for the next boats to load.

Coastwise steamers have been kept very busy and coal freights have gone up, several boats having been fixed at \$2.00 from Moji to Shanghai.

For London via Suez:—The following boats are advertised to load:—The s.s. *Pyrrhus* sailing on the 10th, and the s.s. *Canton* on the 12th instant.

For Havre, Bremen and Hamburg:—The s.s. *Königsberg* will sail on the 12th instant.

For New York via Suez:—The s.s. *Mogul* and *Glengyle* both did very well from here and sailed with full complements, and prospects are fair for the next boats to load, viz:—The s.s. *Longships*, sailing about the 10th instant, the s.s. *Satsuma* and *Claverdale* about the 20th, and the s.s. *Adana* for end of the month.

DEPARTURES.

For London via Suez:—	<i>Ajax</i> via Foochow	Sept. 26th.
" "	<i>Formosa</i> "	" 28th.
For New York via Suez—	<i>Mogul</i>	" 20th.
" "	<i>Glengyle</i> via Amoy	" 29th.
For Havre and Hamburg:—	<i>Arabia</i> via Foochow	" 27th.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON	by Conference Lines, General Cargo 450	W. Silk 47/6	Tea 50/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS ..	" " " " 45/0	" 47/6	" 50/0
NEW YORK via LONDON ..	" " " " 52/6	" 55/0	" 57/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON ..	" " " " 57/6	" 60/0	" 62/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON ..	" " " " 52/6	" 55/0	" 57/6
MANCHESTER via LONDON ..	" " " " 57/6	" 60/0	" 62/6
LIVERPOOL via LONDON ..	" " " " 50/0	" 55/0	" 57/6
LIVERPOOL direct	" " " " 45/0	" "	" 50/0
HAMBURG	" " " " 45/0	" 47/6	" 50/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular.

GENOA.....	by Conference Lines, Tallow 36/0 net, General Cargo 40/6 net, W. Silk 42/6 net, Tea 45/0 net.
MARSEILLES	" " " 36/0 " " " 40/6 " " 42/6 " "
HAVRE	" " " 36/0 " " " 40/6 " " 42/6 " "
40/0 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamum seeds net for above three ports.	
NAPLES, by N. D. Lloyd.....	General Cargo, 41/0 Tea. 46/0
TRIESTE, by Austrian Lloyd ...	" " 32/6 " 37/0
SMYRNA, by "	" " 37/0 " 42/0
NEW YORK, by Sail.....	20/- nominal.
1 st o. via Pacific	1½ gold ct. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk,—G. \$15.00 per ton Strawbraid under 25 tons.
	G. \$10.00 " " over 25 "
Do. via Suez	27/6 General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric. 27/6 Tea, all net.
BOSTON "	37/6 " " " 37/6 " "
PHILADELPHIA "	37/6 " " " 37/6 " "

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI \$2.00 per ton Coal. enquiry.
"	" HONGKONG 2.10 " " nominal.
"	" SINGAPORE 2.75 " " nominal.
"	" MANILA 4.50 " " "
NEWCHWANG	" CANTON .. 32 cents Mex. "
"	" AMOY .. 30 " "
"	" SWATOW .. 30 cents Mex. nominal
WUHU	TO CANTON .. nothing going.
CHINKIANG	" " " "
WUHU	" SWATOW .. 22 cands. nominal.

Coals.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 2nd instant.

COAL.—JAPAN.—We have to report another uneventful fortnight in this staple and there has been very little done in the way of sales of coal, although the import has steadily kept up, no doubt, in view of the early imposition of the new duty, which has been increased to 5 per cent ad valorem, add to this increased rates of freight we fully expect to see the prices of all kinds of coal go higher.

CARDIFF.—There is nothing doing beyond the usual deliveries to men-of-war.

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.—This also has been remained untouched, and only the usual retail business between Natives continues.

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 19.00 per ton.
American Anthracite, ex godown	no stock.
Sydney Wollongong, cargo ship	12.50 per ton nominal.
Otzuji, ex godown	Tls. 6.00 a 8.00 per ton.
Karatz, ex godown	
Ohnoura, ex godown	
Miyanooura Coal	
Komatzu ex godown	
Hokoku "	All contracted for.
Ohnoura 3 feet	
5 "	
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown	
" Small "	
Namazuta Lump, "	All contracted for.
" Dust "	
Miike Lump, "	
" Small, ex godown	
Kaiping Coal:— Navy Coal ex Godown	\$ 16.00
" Locomotive Coal "	\$ 13.00
" Household Coal "	\$ 12.00
" No. 1 Slack "	\$ 10.00
" No. 2 "	\$ 7.75
" No. 3 "	\$ 7.00

Arrivals of Coal during the fortnight have been:—

Sept. 17, Kansu, str.	2,218 tons	Gotoku Coal, to consumers.
" 17, Fuyo Maru, str.	1,350 "	Namazuta Coal, to consumers.
" 19, Atagosan Maru, str.	2,014 "	Miike Pillar Lump Coal, to consumers
" 20, Heiping, str.	634 "	No. 2 Slack Coal, to consumers.
" 21, Chingping, str.	976 "	No. 9 Mixed Coal, to consumers.
" 21, Ulbrand, str.	2,892 "	Simoyanada Coal, to consumers.
" 25, Else, str.	1,376 "	No. 2 Slack Coal, to consumers.
" 27, Asoean Maru, str.	1,776 "	Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.
" 28, Atagosan Maru, str.	2,023 "	Japan Coal, to consumers.
" 28, Akinoura Maru, str.	1,750 "	Japan Coal, to consumers.

KEROSENE OIL.—The quotation for Devoes has declined during the fortnight under review to Tls. 1.71 per case, at which figure a fair amount of cargo has changed hands, the reason for this decline being the near approach of several steamers with big cargoes. Importers, however, are still asking Tls. 1.74 per case nett. The s.s. *Ventnor* arrived on the 27th ulto. with 150,000 cases. The price for Batoum oil remains steady, only bulk oil (loose) has declined to Tls. 1.00 at the tea-shop, but we do not expect to see it fall any lower.

Including the above arrival we estimate our stocks at:—

Devoe's	179,500 cases.
Batoum	943,600 "
Langkat	170,250 "
Quotations—Devoe's	Tls. 1.74 per case.
Batoum, Anchor Chop	1.56 "
" Star and Crescent Chop ..	1.51 "
" Horse Chop	1.53 "
" Ram Chop	" "
" Bulk Oil 2 Tins	1.43½
" " loose	1.06
Langkat " 2 Tins	1.43½
" " loose	1.06
" " Dragon Chop ..	1.50

Quotations on native market.

Tea.—Hankow Statistics from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 26th September, 1901.—Business reported since the 19th inst., is as under:—

	1901.	1900.
Settlements.....	980 ½-chests.	4,525 ½-chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account.	1,585 „	1,890 „

Consisting of the following Teas:—

Oonams 980 ½-Chests, at Tls. 7.00 @ 7.10 ½ picul.

The following are Statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 27th September, 1900:—

HANKOW TEA.	1901.	1900.	KIUKIANG TEA.	1901.	1900.
	½-chests.			½-chests.	
Settlements.....	475,609	665,184	Settlements.....	180,620	210,228
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account.	28,433	19,399	Shipments to Shanghai on Native account.	4,189	11,930
Stock	27,347	7,582	Stock	6,696	2,701
Arrivals	531,389	692,165	Arrivals	191,505	224,859

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under:—

	1901.	1900.
For London, America and European Continent.	151,729 ½-chests.	238,912 ½-chests.
„ Russia	504,500 „	636,500 „
	656,229 „	875,412 „

Comparative quotations are as under:—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Oopacks..... Tls.	—	Tls. 8.65	Tls. 11.25 @ 13.50 per picul.
Oonams	7.00 @ 7.00	8.20 @ 12.10	10.00 @ 14.50 „
Oonfaas	—	9.50 @ 9.65	14.25 @ 15.00 „
Seang-tams	—	—	8.90 @ 9.75 „

The export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

Season	1901 × 1902.....	31,686,791 lbs.	Re-Exports.
„ 1900 × 1901.....	46,302,920 „	11,030,189 lbs.	
„ 1899 × 1900.....	50,550,365 „	14,610,598 „	
„ 1898 × 1899.....	47,020,420 „	14,900,809 „	
		14,223,917 „	

Departures for Odessa:—

As per last Report in 8 steamers	24,492,015 lbs.
Against in 8 steamers last year	33,433,942 „

FREIGHTS.—For London—The through rate per Conference steamers via Shanghai is 57/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

EXPORTS.

The following are Quotations for the Articles of Export:—

Hides, B. S. Tls. 26.00 per picul.	Yellow Wax Tls.	
„ Seconds 22.00	Buffalo Horns, 3 lbs. aver. 7.60	per picul.
„ Buffaloes 12/35 lbs. 16.50	„ Turmeric 5.90	„
„ 30/60 „ 16.75	„ Safflower „	„
China Grass, Wuchang & Macheng 9.70	„ Cantharides „	„
„ Sing Tei, Poochi 9.30	„ Rhubarb „	„
„ Sing Sang, Cha Yu 8.90	SEEDS	
„ green Szechuen „	Sesamum Seed, white 4.40	„
Jute 4.00	„ „ yellow „	„
Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow 9.50	Vegetable Tallow seed „	„
„ „ Pingchew 9.50	Senna seed „	„
„ „ Kiyu (green)..... 8.50	OIL	
„ „ Mong Yu „	Sesamum Seed-Oil 8.40	„
Animal Tallow 9.40	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil „	„
Gallnuts, usual quality..... 19.25	Wood Oil 7.50	„
„ round quality 24.00	Tea Oil 8.40	„
Tobacco, Tingchow „	GOATSKINS	
„ Woukoug..... „	Short to medium hair, whites 43.00	„
Bristles (unassorted)..... „	„ mixed colour „	„
Feathers, Wild Ducks „		

IMPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday, the 21st instant inclusive.

KEROSENE OIL.	Imported.	Market Price.
American Devoes cases.....	Gallons..... Tls. 1.67 ex Godown.	
Russian, in cases	„ „ 1.52	„
„ bulk in tins.....	912,683 „ 1.47	„
„ in bulk	„ 1.17	„
Sumatra, in cases	5,000 „ 1.54	„
„ in tins.....	„ 1.48	„
TOTAL	917,683 „	

EXPORTS.

During the week ending Saturday, the 21st instant inclusive.

BRISTLES.	HIDES.	NUTGALLS.	ANIMAL TALLOW.	VEGETABLE TALLOW.	GOATSKINS.	TOBACCO LEAF.	SESAMUM SEED.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Piculs.
352.00	354.00	193.00	19.00	3,784.00		1,717.00	7,099.00

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 7½d. a ½d. Bank Bills, demand, 2s. 7½d. a ½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. Private and Documentary 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.32. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.40; 6 months' sight, 3.42. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.75½, lowest 2.75½, highest 2.77½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per £100 G.\$66, lowest 66, highest 66½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers—£73½, lowest 73½, highest 73½, per \$100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers £77½, lowest 77½, highest 77½ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, £76½, lowest 76½, highest 76½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 197½, lowest 197½, highest 198½, per £100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 198, lowest 198, highest 199. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per £10, £367.00, lowest 367.00, highest 367.00. Silver Bars, per £100, £111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per \$100, £73.775, lowest 73.7, highest 73.8. Copper Cash 1,210, lowest 1,210, highest 1,220. Chinese Interest, mace 1.6, lowest 1.0, highest 2.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 26½, lowest 26½, highest 26½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

Sep.	Bar i ver oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		T/T	T/T Rup.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
23rd	26½	2.7½	2.7½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.41/43	3.42/44	2.77½/76	66½	73½	77½	198/198½
24th	26½	2.7½	2.7½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.41/43	3.42/44	2.77½/76	66½	73½	77½	198/198½
25th	26½	2.7½	2.7½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.40½/42½	3.41/43	2.76	66	73½	77½	197½/198
26th	27½	2.7½	2.7½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.40/42	3.41/43	2.76	66	73½	77½	197½/198

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s of 2nd instant:—

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Local transactions are reported at \$600 and 605 cash; sales are quoted from Hongkong at \$605.

INSURANCE.—Marine. Unions Insurance Society of Canton. Dividend mentioned in our last week's Report should have been \$23 instead of \$50. Shares were placed locally at \$340. Other Stocks are quiet. Fires. Chinas are wanted.

SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. Co. A firm demand for shares brought up cash rates to £101, market closing firm at this rate. Forward sales are reported at 100 to 103 for 31st inst.; 103, 103.50 and 104 for November; 102, 103, 103.50 and 106 for December; and \$145 for December from Hongkong and 108 for February. Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. The Report and Accounts for the year ending 30th June were presented and passed at the meeting of shareholders held in Hongkong on 28th September. The profit on Working was \$109,208.26. To meet last year's debit balance a sum of \$57,288.31 was transferred from Reserve Fund and there was left a net profit of \$101,087.78, which has been appropriated as follows:—by payment of a dividend of 6% absorbing \$60,000 and writing off \$41,087.78 from Property. The Reserve Fund now stands at \$173,899.97. Shares are wanted in Hongkong at \$44.

SUGARS.—China Sugar market has been active and shares have been freely imported from Hongkong at \$150, 151 for cash, 153 for 31st inst., 157 for December and 160 for 10th February; local transactions are given at 156, 159 and 157 for December; shares are now on offer. Peraks have sellers at £72.50 and buyers at 70.

MINING.—Chinese Engineering and Mining shares receded to £9.60, at which rate further shares are for sale.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd. Shares were freely taken at £237.50 and 240, market closing firm with sales at 242.50. Settlements took place for 31st inst. at 242.50, November 247.50, December 247.50 and 250, January 252.50, February 255. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. cash shares were placed at £290 and are in request.

LANDS.—Shanghai are quiet; Humphreys Estate shares were purchased at \$13.25 from Hongkong.

INDUSTRIAL.—Euro Cotton Mill shares were placed at Tls. 40 and Internationals at Tls. 32.50. Ices were taken at Tls. 31. Flours changed hands at Tls. 43. Pulp & Paper Mills sold at Tls. 100 to 103 and are in further request. December shares were taken at Tls. 106 and more are wanted. Moutries were purchased at \$ 53 (ex div.). Green Island Cement shares sold at \$21 and are offering.

TUGS & CARGO BOATS.—Shanghai and Co-operative Cargo Boat Cos., Ltd. A general meeting of shareholders is called for 10th inst. for the transaction of formal business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Waterworks shares are wanted. Langkat Tobacco Co. Shares changed hands at Tls. 310 cash and are in request. Settlements took place at Tls. 312.50 and 315 for October, 325 for December and January. Sumatra Tobacco market is quiet. Llewellyn and Co. shares are wanted. Astor Hotels are quiet.

DEBENTURES.—Nothing is doing.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortisation.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures 1892	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5 %	June & Dec.	(a) 5.25%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1893	£125,000.00	£60,000.00	£100	5½ %	Do.	(g) 5.75%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1894	£105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.94%	... (a) £104.00
Do. 1895	£115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.25%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1896	£140,000.00	£140,000.00	£100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.25%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1897	£268,800.00	£268,800.00	£100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.56%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1898	£300,000.00	£300,000.00	£100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.83%	... (a) £104.00
Do. 1900	£33,900.00	£33,900.00	£100	5½ %	Do.	(g) 5.50%	... (a) £100.00
Lyceum Theatre Debentures	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4 %	(b) 30 June, 1890	...	... £16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	S. £787,200.00	£609,500.00	£250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) £252.50
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures, 1890	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6 %	May & Nov.	(g) 5.83%	... (a) £103.00
Do. Do. 1892	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5½ %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.75%	... (a) £97.00
Do. Do. 1894	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.83%	... (a) £103.00
Do. Do. 1896	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.38%	... (a) £93.00
Do. Do. 1900	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6 %	April & Oct.	...	... (a) £103.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures '94	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.83%	... (a) £103.00
Do. " '95	£109,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.56%	... (a) £94.00
Do. " '96	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.93%	... (a) £103.00
Do. " '96	£109,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6 %	Mar. & Dec.	(g) 5.93%	... (a) £103.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. " '94	£370,000.00	£370,000.00	£100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) £100.00
Do. " '96	£590,000.00	£590,000.00	£100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) £100.00
Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1898...	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	7 %	June & Dec.	(g) 6.66%	... (a) £102.00
Shanghai Gas Co. " 1897...	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5 %	April & Oct.	(g) 5.38%	... (a) £93.00
Do. " 1899...	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6 %	May & Nov.	(g) 5.88%	... (a) £103.00

SHARES.

Shanghai, 2nd October, 1901.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVID. & C.		Average dividends 3 years	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividend	CASH QUOTATION		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.	
Banks.													
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$13,750,000	\$1,485,715.99	30-6-01	£1.10.0	18-8-01	\$37.00	per cent.	\$605.00	441.65	
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	106,761	£8	£4	---	£204,422.17	31-12-99	None.	---	---	---	£1.0.0	7.50	
Do. ordinary shares	1,119	£1	£1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	£5.5.0	---	
Do. deferred do.	40,453	£16	£8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	£28.00	20.44	
National Bank of China, Ltd.	3,818	£10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	nominal	10.90	
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	\$257,507.00	\$9,002.58	31-12-00	£1.50	11-3-01	\$0.95	---	---	---	
(Marine Insurance).													
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	11,000	\$50	50	\$1,425,000.00 (£ 760,590.00)	\$1,349,760.00	30-6-00	£20.00	20-10-00	\$18.33	5.30	\$340.00	248.20	
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$3.35	5	\$900,000.00 £148,231.97	\$255,862.64	30-4-00	£4.30	10-10-00	\$3.67	6.55	\$56.00	40.88	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	25	£260,000	---	30-6-00	£5	1-5-01	\$18.97	9.00	---	192.50	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	8,000	\$100	0	\$600,000.00	\$410,152.00	31-12-00	\$12.00	24-4-01	\$10.00	8.33	\$120.00	87.60	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	50	\$257,744.21 £1,150,000.00	\$62,053.70	31-12-99	£12	15-10-00	\$10.66	6.45	\$165.00	120.45	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.	30,000	\$100	\$20	---	\$350,023.64	31-12-99	(£)1.26	3-97	---	---	1.00	0.73	
(Fire Insurance).													
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$150	30	\$1,103,391.52	\$341,020.82	31-12-00	£24	6-3-01	\$25.17	7.50	\$335.00	244.55	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,024,830.01	\$217,196.46	31-12-00	£8.00	7-3-01	\$6.00	7.27	\$82.50	60.23	
Shipping.													
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S. B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000	\$51,592.62	30-6-01	\$1.50	7-8-01	\$2.66	7.80	\$34.00	24.82	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	1	206,101.16 £70,000.00	13,747.78	31-12-00	10%	23-7-01	£7.25	7.17	---	101.00	
Ponglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	50	\$13,869.07 (£392,915.00)	---	30-6-01	£6.00	28-9-01	\$3.10	6.80	44.00	32.12	
Ch. Mutuai S.N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	---	---	---	13%	20-3-01	\$4.96	---	---	nom.	
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	---	---	---	10%	20-3-01	\$9.20	---	---	nom.	
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	5	£12,862.15.0	\$5,090.11.3	31-12-99	10%	20-3-01	\$4.60	---	---	4.54	
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$400,000	\$115,964.11	31-12-00	16%	1-7-01	---	---	---	£23	
Sugar Companies.													
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$50	\$75,000	\$9,443.34	31-8-00	£1.50	30-4-01	\$5.58	7.70	---	72.50	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	---	\$11,800.16	31-12-00	£5.00	24-8-01	\$2.66	8.40	\$151.00	110.23	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	---	\$10,011.85	31-12-00	£3.00	24-3-98	---	---	\$37.00	27.00	
Mining.													
Punjong Mining Co., Ltd.	59,650	£10	£9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	£1	£1	---	\$145,353.66	31-12-00	None.	---	---	---	\$5.00	3.65	
Jebebu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	60,000	£5	£5	---	\$44,615.18	2-01	5%	15-10-94	---	---	\$1.00	10.73	
Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£1	18/10	£73 10/10	\$3,364.83	31-3-00	1/2	28-1-01	\$1.20	---	\$4.00	2.92	
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	---	---	---	---	---	First year	---	---	9.60	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.													
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd. (n)	55,700	\$100	\$100	---	---	---	£21.00	5-7-01	First year	---	---	240.00	
H'kong & W'poo Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	---	459,695.15	30-6-01	18%	19-8-01	\$15.00	5.45	\$275.00	200.75	
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	15,100	\$100	---	---	\$32,703.78	31-12-00	£16.00	27-8-01	\$17.33	6.00	---	290.00	
H'kong & K'lon Wh. & G. Co. Ltd	50,000	\$50	50	\$250,000.00	\$22,063.07	31-12-00	£2.50	0-8-01	\$5.33	5.40	\$98.00	71.54	
Lands.													
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	39,000	\$50	10	\$8,465.53	\$9,911.21	31-12-00	£3.00	15-7-01	\$6.00	6.00	---	100.00	
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	100,000	\$100	100	\$250,000	\$40,151.0	31-12-00	£6.00	27-7-01	\$8.00	4.10	\$192.00	140.16	
F. W. Loon Land & Building Co. Ltd	5,960	\$50	30	---	\$362.54	31-12-00	£1.30	7-2-01	\$1.18	4.21	\$28.00	20.45	
Pumphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	10	125,600	\$13,275	31-12-00	£1.00	28-1-01	\$0.70	5.28	\$13.25	9.67	
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$25	25	---	\$12,506.39	31-12-99	None	---	---	---	---	20.00	
Industrial.													
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. (p)	16,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$3,736.67	1-1-01	16%	25-7-01	---	---	---	---	
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,600	\$50	\$50	---	---	---	£3.00	5-3-01	\$2.50	6.00	---	112.00	
Two Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$100	10	---	\$118,118.00	31-10-00	---	---	---	---	---	41.00	
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd	8,384	\$100	100	---	\$163,636.00	30-9-00	£3.00	30-4-98	---	---	---	40.00	
Lo-cu-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	7,158	\$100	100	---	\$17,538.45	31-12-00	£4	1-8-98	---	---	---	32.50	
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$50	50	---	\$32,806.00	31-12-00	£20	1-2-98	---	---	---	42.50	
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	5,716	\$100	100	---	\$124,406.60	31-12-00	None	---	---	---	---	375.00	
H'kong Cotton S. W. & D. Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$100	100	---	\$144,568.47	15-8-00	---	---	---	---	---	12.50	
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & B. Co., Ltd.	7,620	\$25	\$25	---	\$1,065.91	30-11-00	16%	28-3-01	---	---	\$10.00	7.30	
Shanghai Rice Mill Co., Ltd.	2,235	\$25	\$25	---	\$61,793.12	31-12-00	18%	12-2-01	\$1.58	5.64	---	32.00	
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	3,937	\$50	\$50	---	\$3,471.38	31-12-00	None	---	---	---	---	28.00	
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$50	\$50	---	\$1,309.90	31-12-99	£1.00	20-3-00	---	---	---	43.00	
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,560	\$100	\$100	---	---	---	---	---	First year	---	---	50.00	
Shanghai Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. (in liq.)	1,500	\$20	\$20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	102.00	
Yue-Kang Glue Factory Co., Ltd. (in liq.)	1,000	\$50	\$50	---	---	---	First year	---	---	---	---	nom.	
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$50	\$50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$27,000	\$2,240.87	31-12-00	16%	24-9-01	---	---	\$53.00	34.69	
Tugs and Cargo Boats.													
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$55,000	\$2,726.58	31-12-00	£3.00	25-9-01	\$10.00	5.80	---	172.00	
Toku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	1,600	\$50	\$50	\$13,151.85	\$8,194.85	31-12-99	£3.00	25-9-01	\$10.00	---	---	140.00	
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd. (w)	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$156,425.39	\$4,701.67	31-12-00	14%	9-8-01	---	---	---	127.50	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd. (x)	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$76,152.84	\$2,795.56	31-12-00	14%	9-8-01	---	---	---	127.50	
Miscellaneous.													
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	2,200	\$20	\$20	\$75,000	\$8,247.47	31-12-00	15/-	25-7-01	\$15.40	4.40	---	340.00	
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	650	\$100	\$100	---	\$135,567.62	30-4-98	16%	20-3-01	\$3.25	8.72	£100.00	---	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	3,000	\$20	\$20	\$5,000.00	\$1,493.46	31-12-00	---	---	---	---	---	37.50	
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$100	\$100	---	\$243,913.23	31-12-99	None	---	---	---	---	310.00	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	\$15,000	\$16,032.00	31-12-00	15%	26-4-01	\$5.83	5.83	---	100.00	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$10	\$10	---	\$511.07	31-12-99	13%	31-5-00	\$3.33	6.00	\$55.00	40.15	
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	14,000	\$25	\$25	\$2,500.00	\$3,687.87	22-5-01	£2.00	30-4-01	\$3.66	10.16	\$36.00	26.28	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	---	---	17%	22-5-01	\$1.13	7.00	\$16.00	11.74	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	---	\$1,049.41	30-4-00	£0.70	10-7-00	\$0.60	4.60	\$13.00	9.49	
Do. New issue.	30,000	\$10	\$10	---	---	---	\$0.07	10-7-00	---	---	\$6.50	4.75	
Pongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$10,407.30	30-6-01	12%	21-8-01	---	---	\$127.00	92.71	
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$15	\$15	---	\$1,342.99	31-12-00	£1.20	26-2-01	---	---	\$22.00	16.06	
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	1,400	\$50	\$50	---	---	---	£2.50	25-6-01	---	---	---	55.00	
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$100	\$100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	\$105.00	76.65	
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$50	\$50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60.00	
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	3,200	\$50	\$50	---	\$5,325.17	31-12-00	11%	15-3-01	---	---	\$50.00	36.50	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$20	\$10	\$35,000	\$672.31	31-12-00	18%	17-1-01	---	---	\$9.75	7.12	
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	4,500	\$100	\$100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 26th September 1901 comprised the following Goods:—

	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.		For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings	18,335 pcs.	against 20,095 pcs. and	8,905 pcs.	Velvets	 pcs.	against	 pcs.
White Shirtings	7,430 "	" 7,650 "	4,872 "	Velveteens	 "	"	"
T-Cloths	4,040 "	" 1,240 "	885 "	Cotton Italians	3,300 "	" 3,690 "	" 930 "
Drills, English	 "	"	"	Camlets	350 "	" 270 "	" 270 "
Jeans	180 "	" 160 "	100 "	Long Ells	400 "	" 490 "	" 110 "
Sheetings	320 "	" 320 "	180 "	Lastings	340 "	" 420 "	" 140 "
Turkey Reds	510 "	" 1,560 "	 "	Spanish Stripes	66 "	" 1,068 "	" 60 "

At E-Wo, 25th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—210 pieces; *Red Lotus* £1.84½.

8.4-lbs.—1,800 pieces; *Red Bell* £2.44½/44¾, *Blue Bell* £2.54/54½, *Red Lotus* £2.19, *Blue Dragon and Crown* £2.43½, *Red Tea Caddy* £2.57½, *Blue Dragon and E-Wo* £2.55, *Blue Tea Caddy* £2.69, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ* £2.73/73½ and *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* £2.82½.

10-lbs.—1,100 pieces; *Blue Dragon and Shield* £2.80½, *Man and Unicorn* £2.83½, *Blue Lion* £2.65½, *Blue Crab* £2.84½, *Green 5 Foh* £2.86½, *Blue Bell* £2.88½, *Man and Rabbit* £2.82½, *Blue Dragon and E-Wo* £2.90 and *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £3.27½.

10¾-lbs.—50 pieces; *C Childs* £3.52½.

12-lbs.—1,080 pieces; *Man and Unicorn* £3.11½, *Bear* £3.35½/36½, *Highlander* £3.37½, *Shenix* £3.12¾/13¾, and *Blue Flower AAA* £3.77.

White Shirtings.—500 pieces; *Blue Dragon and Shield*, 64-reed £2.68¾, *Blue Dragon and Crown*, 66-reed £2.85, *Blue Man*, 68-reed £2.90½, *Snake*, 70-reed £2.91½, 700, 72-reed £2.90½, *Painted Phoenix BL* £3.57½, *do. CM* £3.67½, *Double Flag* £3.44½, *Blue Dragon No. 1* £4.45½ and *Gold Dragon No. 1* £4.71.

White Irishs.—200 pieces; *Blue 9 Bats* £3.67½, *Blue 3 Bats* £3.96, *Blue Flag and Stamp* £4.22½ and *Blue 9 Tigers* £4.83.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—450 pieces; *Man and Gong* £1.61½ and *Red Tea Caddy* £1.80¾.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—60 pieces; *Tiger and Tree* £2.76½.

Sheetings.—14-lbs.—200 pieces; *Bull's Head* £3.10/11.

Turkey Red Shirtings.—510 pieces; *Double Mandarin* 1¾-lbs. £1.11, *do.* 2¼-lbs. £1.17½, *do.* 2½-lbs. £1.21½, *do.* 2¾-lbs. £1.25, *do.* 3-lbs. £1.31 and *do.* 3¼-lbs. £1.39.

At Yuen-fong, 26th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—1,875 pieces; *Blue Britannia* £1.92/93, *Blue 4 Sisters* £2.03, and *Blue 3 Students* £2.12¼/12½.

8.4-lbs.—5,740 pieces; *Green 9 Lions* £2.07½, *House* £2.05½/06, *Double Men* £2.05, *Blue Britannia* £2.15½, *Blue 3 Students* £2.33¾/34¾, *Blue Double Shield* £2.30½/30¾, *Black Gold 3 Students* £2.40½/41½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £2.38/39½, *Seven Sister* £2.53½/53¾ and *5 Brothers* £2.54/54½.

10-lbs.—2,700 pieces; *Red Britannia* £2.79¾, *Red 3 Students* £2.78½/78¾, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £2.89, *Red 4 Sisters* £2.87/87½, and *Painted 3 Literati* £3.27½.

10.12-lbs.—1,050 pieces; *Gold Britannia* £3.09, *18 Brothers* £3.54½ and *Lily* £3.56¾.

11-lbs.—750 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £3.15.

12-lbs.—1,080 pieces; *China Square* £3.12¾/13¾, *Soldier* £3.16/16½, *Lily* £3.66½/67, *9 Lions* £3.15/18 and *Light Ho us* (Thee) 第 £3.30½/30¾.

12.12-lbs.—300 pieces; *9 Old Men* £3.92½.

13.12-lbs.—300 pieces; *Black Flag Chief* £4.02½/02¾.

14.12-lbs.—300 pieces; *Gold Sun* £4.18¾/19.

White Shirtings.—64-reed.—1,200 pieces; *House Bright* £2.51¼/51½, *Blue 2 Light House Bright* £2.52¾/53 and *Black Gold 3 Students* £2.80½.

72-reed.—5,530 pieces; *White Gold 3 Students* £2.86½/86¾, *Red 2 Sisters* £2.88½, *Red 2 Light House, Bright* £2.90½/92, *do. Dull* £2.88/88½, *Red Gold Star Bright* £3.14/14½, *do. Dull* £3.12¾/13, *Red 5 Stars, Bright* £3.49½, *Painted 4 Sisters, Bright* £3.40¾, *do. Dull* £3.39/39½, *Black Flag Chief* £3.52¾, *Painted Grand Fathers* £3.90/90½, *Lily* £3.90½/91¾, *Painted Emperor's Birthday* £3.82½/82¾, *Students* £4.59½/60, *18 Brothers* £3.92/94 and *Black Gold Sun* £4.67.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—390 pieces; *Blue 3 Students* £1.63, *Painted Britannia* £1.85½ and *Red 3 Students* £1.92.

8-lbs.—200 pieces; *Painted 3 Students* £2.33½.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—120 pieces; *Double Squirrel* £2.66.

Sheetings.—15-lbs.—120 pieces; *Old Man Head A* £3.27.

Black Cotton Italians.—3,300 pieces; *Loo Loo Tong* £4.15, *Gold 2 Light House* £4.07½, *9 Brothers* £4.45, *Painted 18 Literati* £4.80, *Seven Sisters* £4.45, *Students* £4.62½/65, *Painted 2 Sisters* £4.75, *Black Flag Chief* £4.62½, *Flower Basket* £5.20, *Painted 3 Students* £4.52½, *Painted Emperor's Birthday* £4.92½, *Lily* £6.67½, *5 Brothers* £7.55, *9 Old Men* £6.22½, *Banquet* £6.40, *18 Brothers* £6.15, *5 Stars* £7.07½/10 and *Painted 8 Literati* £7.52½/55.

statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 25th September, 1901.
compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 219 to 222 both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.														
	Ningpo.	Wanchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nanking.	Newchang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Japan.	Corea.
Grey Shirtings†	1,220	5,550	600	520	15,300	200	3,620	15,870	600	1,905	...	...	...	2700	4720
T-Cloths, 32-in.	100	623	...	...	...	...	2,182	860	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
" 36-in.	25	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Shirtings	1,460	1,030	140	550	5,180	...	600	8,800	290	1,300	...	...	...	250	2550
Drills, Eng. & Indian	90	225	120	45	130	...	60	...	30	150	...	...	...	120	1275
" Dutch	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" American	750	3,945	1790	105	11,760	375	16,550	6,645	60	30,296	...	...	...	...	525
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	150	30	...	190	570	...	600	1,880	...	300	...	...	...	...	...
" Dutch	...	40	100	...	...	...	260	500	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...
" American	...	100	80	60	500	...	260	500	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings, English	...	460	240	100	1,180	...	250	...	1240	...	...	...	...	1140	...
" Indian	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" American	700	...	...	105	375	...	17,490	15,245	...	46,735	...	...	...	180	...
Dyed Cottons	30	150	...	130	200	...	630	...	...	80	...	...	...	680	...
Printed Cotton	180	1,290	110	110	1,510	...	2,138	1,198	60	230	...	...	...	120	...
Fancy Woven Cottons	40	20	...	20	120	...	210	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	150	375	100	50	575	...	1,200	2,705	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Velvets	30	50	...	...	264	...	104	120	...	117	...	...	...	...	...
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs	465	300	200	...	1,000	400	...	200	...	...	...	400	...	...	...
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian	...	4,743	1401	1479	2,022	...	1,431	3,555	15	2,343	...	...	...	...	...
" English	...	...	...	...	81	...	9	48	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
" Japan	...	37	119	115	1,700	...	164	147	3	81	...	...	...	...	...
" Shanghai	60	151	246	403	780	150	671	166	12	90	...	...	...	...	...
Sp. Stripes, Woollen	60	24	156	18	396	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Cotton	...	228	...	6	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Med. & Broad Cloths	12	...	...	...	100	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camlets	50	30	30	30	260	...	...	90	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Ells	20	140	80	40	325	...	20	20	100	261	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings	...	70	...	20	460	...	190	678	...	20	...	...	...	20	...
Italian Cloth	...	102	...	...	209	...	108	...	...	210	...	...	...	60	...
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed	...	188	40	...	215	...	129	1,195	...	40	...	...	...	140	...
do. do. Plain	801	3,216	720	389	6,016	...	3,942	4,746	280	2,361	...	...	...	300	...
Cotton Flannels, American	140	490	460	240	640	...	2,693	1,550	210	3,680	...	...	...	...	...
" European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Japan	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	105	1,113	221	...	25	...	210	...	...	3,129	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American	19,700	...	...	...	...	...	22,500	4,000	...	8,500	...	...	...	...	...
" Russian	...	3,000	...	3000	8,500	...	9,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1900.	
	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1901.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	In Bond	For the year from 1st Jan. 1901.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.
Grey Shirtings†	64,195	3,415,946	3,72,160	39,281	...	2,712,218	3,942,274	1,224,953
T-Cloths, 32-in.	5,257	375,365	437,120	890	...	382,779	552,510	104,648
" 36-in.	486	48,479	47,578	699	...	52,315	90,612	34,283
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	350	23,855	30,580	...	...	6,628	7,780	6,378
White Shirtings	27,450	1,339,208	1,195,871	21,734	...	1,283,354	1,588,989	560,523
Drills, English & Indian	2,845	85,408	122,977	240	...	90,214	134,644	20,371
" Dutch	510	22,030	32,376	...	...	23,100	36,252	21,594
" American	73,871	923,511	444,987	191,843	...	981,109	768,545	465,909
Jeans, English & Indian	4,100	50,694	59,095	...	...	20,890	97,657	18,115
" Dutch	800	10,310	27,710	...	...	7,640	20,720	5,610
" American	5,400	107,715	51,385	40,000	...	68,140	116,520	45,139
Sheetings, English	5,110	389,807	465,251	1,800	...	230,150	580,237	30,608
" Indian	160	12,170	44,419	...	...	3,520	23,960	1,600
" American	82,840	1,942,759	1,436,574	107,414	...	1,355,974	2,275,551	704,489
Dyed Cottons	2,200	70,421	53,194	2,059	...	115,714	82,233	23,233
Printed Cotton	8,146	420,225	473,723	6,256	...	328,704	771,598	378,622
Fancy Woven Cottons	830	33,156	86,581	...	...	17,863	92,824	27,167
Turkey Red Shirtings	5,805	161,908	137,150	...	...	78,748	2,660,83	83,372
Velvets	745	20,429	17,540	244	...	22,689	28,786	12,171
Velveteens	218	4,823	5,414	122	...	2,618	4,562	2,689
Handkerchiefs	5,965	285,541	287,738	2,559	806	190,457	333,148	20,583
Muslins	700	161,451	172,080	...	...	236,036	337,323	170,222
Lenos & Balzarines	200	59,734	40,533	...	...	3,997	15,772	9,256
Cotton Yarn, Indian	17,489	614,131	418,805	2,874	...	541,984	349,284	98,889
" English	231	7,569	13,185	192	...	8,727	7,286	6,483
" Japan	2,546	226,564	263,101	811	...	200,034	273,246	2,189
" Shanghai	2,829	170,267	122,585	...	...	417	2,145	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	804	19,403	12,165	1,554	...	26,280	12,100	11,859
" Cotton	420	18,437	22,131	149	...	19,193	20,488	14,171
Medium & Broad Cloths	276	14,105	13,453	19	...	13,552	12,665	9,074
Camlets	700	27,684	29,354	570	...	22,138	21,482	5,913
Long Ells	1,266	44,421	34,277	20	...	44,392	38,765	22,719
Lastings	1,658	29,601	28,775	324	...	17,545	26,504	15,830
Italian Cloth	869	45,327	31,458	328	...	59,554	28,306	31,432
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed	2,938	526,835	634,223	1,076	...	1,005,523	...	450,871
do. do. Plain	23,731	221,923	...	10,166	...	200,722	...	334,477
Cotton Flannels, America	10,513	100,465	29,372	4,821	...	68,907	176,031	147,472
do. European	200	5,625	...	...	...	17,300	20,146	...
do. Japan	60	9,260	94	2,873	...	14,180	4,464	10,267
Lead—in Pigs	...	4,813	3,285	...	...	840	3,360	14,773
Iron, Nail Rod	4,971	69,753	41,070	...	...	65,907	84,606	25,252
Kerosene Oil, American	58,529	1,797,828	944,594	...	...	328,883	1,447,701	49,000
" Russian	34,160	1,281,629	1,361,328	...	...	2,433,829	1,430,332	1,015,000

* Excludes of undeclared Import Cargoes per Natal, Canton, City of Peking, Moyne, Carinthia, Palawan Ulysses, Gaelic, Hambury, Olympia, Kaison, Ceylon and Agamemnon.

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—Empress of Japan, Satsuma, Pyrrhus.

† Including English and Dutch 12-lb

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n tf Shanghai, 25th April, 1901.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agent	Destination.	Remark
S H W	Calchas	Bartlett	Pr str	4278	Sept 30	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
LS	Flendria	Reichbaum	G-r str	277	Sept 20	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co		
ON W	Hunan	Frazier	Br str	1158	Sept 26	Moi	Butterfield & Swire		
K L Y W	Hainyo	Warwick	Hr str	1037	Sept 29	Tangku & Chef o	C. M. S. N. Co	T'sin via Nagasaki	To-day
B N D	Idzumi Maru	Currow	Jap str	2302	Sept 21	Moji	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
K L Y B	Kiangyu	Leitch	(Ch) str	1490	Sept 30	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow and Ports	4th instant
K L Y W	Kwanglee	Lincoln	Br str	167	Sept 28	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co	H'kong & Canton	To-day
CEM C W	Kwangping	Gray	Ger str	1242	Sept 30	Tientsin	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co		
M C W	Meishun	Manning	Ger str	1151	Sept 30	Hankow	Melchers & Co	Hankow and Ports	To-day
CNC W	Ningpo	Richards	Br str	1240	Sept 29	Japan	Butterfield & Swire	P. Ar. & N'chwang	3rd instant
P & O 12	Palawna	Chel ew	Fr str	2995	Sept 18	Hongkong, et	P. & O. S. N.	H'kong & Canton	3th proximo
CMC W	Poyang	Vallack	Br str	1892	Sept 30	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
T D W	Samsui								
	Satsuyo Maru	Nonaka	J-p str	682	Sept 29	Japan			
B Y	Siam	Bluns	Br str	597	Aug 27	Hongkong	Geo. Mc Bain		
B C	Store Nordiske	Peterson	Dan str	596	Aug 20	Cruise	G. N. Telegraph Co		
SH W	Suiwo	Young	Br str	1931	Sept 26	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
P W W	Szechuen	Hall	Br str	1158	Sept 29	Japan	Butterfield & Swire		
B N D	Ta'sang	Bradley	Br str	1544	Sept 21	H'kong & Foochow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow	To-day
CKP W	Taiwan	Harder	Br str	1101	Sept 24	Australia, etc.	Butterfield & Swire		
W T W	Tientsin	Cooke	Br str	2555	Sept 25	Japan	Butterfield & Swire		
S O C W	Ventnor	Ferry	Br str	2580	Sept 26	New York			
SH W	Yuenwo	Flagg	Br str	1331	Sept 29	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
23 Steamers									

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No. & Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
1 p	Aurora	S queira	Sam bq	308	Aug 7	Siam			
8 p	Collingrove	Brown	Br bq	798	June 16	Puget Sound	Morris & Co	Eureka, California	To-day
LS	Corbett	It. ynell	Br bq	486	Sept 25		Nils Möller & Sons		
Coa D W	E. Pickolson	Stewart	Br bq	867	Sept 24	Puget Sound	S.C. Farham, Boyd & Co		
8 p	Osaka	Edmond	B bq	517	Sept 21	Nagasaki	Nils Möller & Sons		
9 p	W. H. Talbot	Leuneche	Am s.v.	743	Sept 24	Port Townsend	Snethlge & Co		
6 Vessels									